B·S·A
Perfect in every part Bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 45 BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd ...	DONGOLA ...	MOLDAVIA*	6 277
1st March	MANTUA ...		10,90.
8th ...	MOREA x		10 971
15th ...	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ...	DONCOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,48.
29th ...	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11 43.
5th Apr.	SALDERA x		15 9.8
9th ...	DEVANHA ...	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ...	MALWA		10 941
19th ...	DONGOLA ...	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ...	MACEDONIA		17,089
3rd May	DELTA ...	CHINA x ...	7,952
10th ...	MANTUA ...		10,902
17th ...	DONGOLA ...	MONGOLIA*	16.385
24th ...	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ...	DELTA ...	NARKUNDA*	16.227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

EGYPTIAN INDIA SAILINGS.
Monthly to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Feb. ...	Morvada ...	8,193
7th March	Mandala ...	8,246
21st ,, ...	Dumana ...	8,660
4th April ...	Mancia ...	8,503
18th ,, ...	Matiana ...	8,958
2nd May. ...	Domala ...	8,441
16th ,, ...	Maahobra ...	8,224

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

22nd Feb.	China ...		7,952
23rd ,,	Sicilia x ...		6,813
25th ,,	Lahore * ...		5,252
8th March	Dogra * ...		5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore * ...		6,715
18th ,,	Soudan † ...		6,696
30th ,,	Alipore * ...		5,273
24th April	Sicilia † ...		6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, MUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
22nd Feb. ...	VARELA ...	Busreh via Karachi 8 a. m.
23rd ,, ...	CHAKLA ...	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
25th ,, ...	VITA ...	,, ,,
28th ,, ...	BANKURA ...	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
5th Mar. ...	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 189.
Telephone No. 1200

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Moji Maru	K. Habuki	...	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	6805	26th ,,	11th Mar.
Bengal Maru	T. Takeshi	5305	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Murcroo Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Tokushima Maru	R. Nakagawa	5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	168	105	93
Hongkong	480	270	208	165	103
Shanghai	540	330	240	180	125
Kobe	570	350	245	190	130

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Graeby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions Worldwide Policies.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

BE MAN

PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity

But

nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.

VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

Ataak Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Samarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc. and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE MARINE

HEAD OFFICE:
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & CO.

Respectable and influential Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

is the

Finest Cement made in India

TRIAL SOLICITED

for Government Tests and other particulars

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70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.

MOTILAL HIRABHAI'S MARKET, OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION,

AHMEDABAD.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FOR FEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality!.

WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—Energetic SALESMAN to push speciality in hardware. Salary and commission. Apply by letter, WALTER N. CRESSWELL & CO., LTD., 16, Elphinstone Circle.
A 19013

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED CHIEF AGENTS for the Central Provinces and Berar. Applications invited from respectable firms or individuals. Liberal terms for those who can organise well and place good Life Insurance Business. Office allowance and other facilities given Apply with references to SECRETARY, THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO. LTD., 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for permanent appointments in States, Canals, and Commercial firms. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to:—THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R9827

EXPERT ENGLISH-GUJARATI TRANSLATOR WANTED immediately on piece-work system. Those having experience in Advertising preferred. Apply Post Box 609, Bombay.
A R9839

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED TWO DISTRICT ORGANISERS, (1) for Poona and the Southern Districts of Bombay Presidency and (2) for Karachi and the Northern Districts of Bombay Presidency on a starting salary of Rs. 100 p.m. and Commission. Must guarantee Ordinary Life Insurance Business. Apply to Secretary, 12 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

WANTED—A 2nd CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for the Dhulia City Municipality on a salary of Rs. 250-25-450; only those who possess the qualifications laid down in G.R. No: 368 dated the 1st of September 1921, and have previous experience of the work need apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Applications must reach the President not later than 15th March, 1924. V. V. GARUD Vice President, Dhulia City Municipality, Dhulia. Feb., 18, 1924.
A 19004

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-28. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO. on the premises also second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

TO LET.—Big and commodious GODOWNS at the Old Sunderdas Mills, Lamington Road. Being in very close proximity of a number of Textile Mills and the Grant Road Ry. Siding, are more fit for storing cotton, yarn and cloth, bales or mill stores etc Apply at site or at No. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, to Mr. KARSONDAS DHARAMSY SUNDERDAS.
C 18977

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM and GARAGES at Cambala Hill, opp. Cambala Post Office. Apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO., Babulnath Road.
C R9837

MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA CASSUM House Agent, Mahableshwer. Telephone 53.
C R9776

TO BE LET, (available 1st April, 24), Ground floor of the house, opposite the Ford Co. Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply on the premises to Mr. S. S. PATKAR.
C R9758

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway. Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR
FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

GET the best Central Asian Snow LEOPARDS, Rs. 250 each. FOXES, Rs. 35 for nice stoles. Thoroughly cured, satisfaction guaranteed. Best KASHMIR SAFFRON, Rs. 3 per tola. R. E. PARHAWK & CO., Srinagar, Kashmir (India).
G9730

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Manufactured from castor seeds grown in our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No griping, no nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Stocked by chemists and provision merchants. Price annas 5 for 2½ oz bottle and rupee 1 for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers to write to PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

YOU CANNOT SUCCEED BY MERELY SINGING A SONG OF
MAHATMAJI
Unless you actually follow him by deeds, i.e., by wearing
INDIAN STUFF
MADE IN INDIA
BY INDIAN LABOUR
AND INDIAN CAPITAL
WITH INDIAN RAW MATERIALS.
CONSULT US.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
T19016

THE KING OF WOOLLEN RUGS
is the K. C. L. PATTERN, made out of Genuine Persian Wool, Soft and Light, durable in wear.
Only Rs. 12/8/0.
Write for one to-day. If not approved we shall take it back.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
T19017

K. C. L. K. C. L.
THE KING OF WOOLLEN RUGS.
Our genuine K. C. L.—Light in weight.
Neat in Colour—Soft for the touch
Good in size—Appreciated all round.
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.
Costs only Rs. 12/8/0 with a take back guarantee if not approved.
Size 90" x 60"
WRITE TO-DAY.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
K. C. L. K. C. L.
T19014

SPORTING TWEED.
Why unnecessarily pay a very high price for your sporting tweeds. If you are in need write to us for samples.
Price only Rs. 3/15/6 per yard.
54" wide.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
T19015

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA, 4th Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, requests all those who are manufacturing Indian made articles, to communicate to him by sending necessary samples, quotations and detail particulars so that all such articles will be placed at the disposal of various parties, who are applings regarding Indian manufactured products from time to time. Only those, who are actually manufacturing articles may approach.
T R9826

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length and Rs. 9 per Coat length. Real Kashmir embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, KASHMIR.
T R9821

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Complete PELAPHONE LIGHTING SET, Direct coupled with dynamo with switch board and pilot lamp workable either by petrol or kerosine. For price and further details apply to DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO. Sundama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
K 19008

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Sunday 17th evening, DIAMOND BROOCH near Excelsior Theatre. Finder will be handsomely rewarded Please apply to Box No. 61 Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R9810

PERSONAL.

WILL LADIES or GENTLEMEN desiring to transfer or to cancel their berths in April by Lloyd Triestino, kindly communicate to Box No. 72, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R9843

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Enrolment for Cambridge School Cert. Exam. (Cambridge Senior Local) Bombay Centre, and for the B. Com. Degree Exam. of London University (Colombo Centre) will close this month. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R9822

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Secondhand or new copies of the Indian Law Reports Bombay Series for the year 1877; 1909 to 1923 and Volumes 1 and 16 of Bombay Law Reporter Apply with price to M.K. PAREKH, 23, Medows Street, Fort.
L R9832

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

AS the contract for the RIGHTS of COLLECTING BLOOD from Slaughter Houses within the Municipal limits expires on 30th April tenders are invited for a fresh contract for the period 1st May, 1924 to 31st March, 1925, which must reach the undersigned to whom application for particulars may be made on or before 1st March, 1924.

By order
ANANT RAM
Rai Sahib,
Executive Officer.
Municipal Board, Aligarh.
C18920

REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, offers a substantial reward to any person not being a Police Officer, who will give him information regarding the existence of a Bucket Shop in Bombay which will result in the capture of the bucket shop and the conviction of the person or persons engaged in running it.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th January, 1924.
C18792

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1923
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Jehangir N. Gamadia who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 22nd to March. 9th 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES-FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LD.
Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1924.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras on and after March 17th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd February, 1924 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
C18970

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOOKS OF COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FROM March 1st 1924, 1st and 2nd CLASS COUPON BOOKS, each containing 24 Coupons, available for six months for journeys between Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Poona can be purchased at the booking offices at these Stations at Rs. 288 and Rs. 144 respectively.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th February, 1924.
C19007

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of country manufactured paints during the year 1924-25.

Separate Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms, which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs 5 per copy, to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1924.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid, to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the 17th March 1924.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C.F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N.W. Railway.
Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 18-2-1924.
C19009

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client SHAMJI GIRDHAR, of Messrs Narottam Girdhar and Company, Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants of Bombay was declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property at an Auction sale held on the 12th day of February, 1924, by Messrs Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Tha. Devidas Tricumdas and Premabai, wife of Devidas Tricumdas the Mortgagees of the said property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Old Hanuman Street and on the West side of the Hanuman Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1 New Nos. a/6 and 7, Old Survey Nos. 68, 69, 70 and New Survey Nos. 2/1633 and 1634 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Hanuman Cross Lane, or or towards the West by the property of the late Gopal Daval Narsi, on or towards the North by the property of the late Govindji Thakersey Mulji and on or towards the South by the Old Hanuman Street aforesaid and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 1407-1408 and Street Nos. 19, 63, 65 and 67.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1924.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C19005

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JEKISONDAS KALYONDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Mechanical Engineer, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

DAYARAM KALYANDAS, Contractor, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of October, 1923.
Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTULAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18995

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Agreement of Compromise, dated the 18th day of January, 1924, and made between our client Lady JANBAI, widow of Sir Tharia Topan of the One Part and MAHOMED HOOSEIN THARIA TOPAN of the other Part, our client Lady JANBAI is going to make and execute a Deed of Trust of all her moveable and immoveable properties including those, situate in Zanzibar in the East Africa and in the Bombay Presidency whereof she is going to appoint MAHOMED HOOSEIN THARIA TOPAN and MAHOMED AHMED LADUCK as joint Trustees.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 16, Hammum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the claim, if any, shall be considered as waived.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1924.
MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Attorneys for Lady Janbai, widow of Sir Tharia Topan, Knight.
C19002

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VENILAL BHAICHANDBHAI alias VENILAL BHAICHUNDBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Parsiwada Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, landlord ..... Deceased.

ANANTRAI BHAICHANDBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at 3rd Parsiwada Lane, without the Fort, Landlord, brother of the deceased ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
True Copy.
CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19018

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANISED IRON WIRE GAUZE, SHOVELS, ALUMINIUM CIRCLES, ELASTIC BOOT WEBS, GLASS BEADS, ETC.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
3 cases Aluminium circles.
8 parcels elastic boot-webs.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the party concerned:—
50 bundles cast steel shovels each one dozen No. 3 round and square.
22 cases 167 rolls galvanised iron wire gauze size 30 and 36, each roll about 50 feet of different.

By order of the Office concerned:—
10 cases Augers, each 250 pieces.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 second-hand rubber tyred tonga with horse and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Delannay Belleville landaulet motor car, 6 cylinders, 7 seater, 15 H. P. in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very valuable made-to-order Bank Furniture, 5 "Godrej" and 4 "Milner's" Safes, 2 Cash Chests, 3 "Remington" and 1 Oliver Typewriters, Steel File Cabinets, Steel Record Stands, Roneo Copying Machine, Copying Presses, Cash Boxes, Electric Pendants with fancy shades, Osler's Ceiling Electric Fans, Partition Screen, Minimax Fire Extinguishers, etc., etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in Liquidation).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, the entire Bank Furniture, etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in liquidation), comprising plain and roll top writing tables, revolving and arm office chairs, high counter chairs, stationery, cupboards, copying presses, steel file cabinets, steel record stands, benches, "Godrej" and "Milner's" safe suitable for Banks and Offices, cash chests, Remington and Oliver Typewriters, Roneo copying machine, cash boxes, fancy electric pendants, Osler ceiling fans, teak and glass partition screen, minimax fire extinguishers, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
"KISS OR KILL"
(5 Reels)
with an all-star cast including the renowned
HERBERT RAWLINSON
PRISCILLA DEAN
HARRY CARTER

He had faced the hell fire of Hun guns a score of times unflinchingly, but when he came to New York, and was confronted with the alternative of starving or stealing, he———just see what he did in the Superb Universal Drama.

The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Century Comedy;

TO-NIGHT: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2427.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GOOLA OR GOLWAR LANE BEHIND SIR JAMSHEDJI JEEJIBHOY HIGH SCHOOL AT HORNBY ROAD WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonker & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Suleman R. Svani the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Manekji Jamshedji Mistry the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th June 1921 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 22nd Inst. 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of the Street or Lane commonly called the Goola or Golwar Lane being in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty six and five ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 660 Collector's New No. 5587 and New Survey No. 8847 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 8 and A Ward No. 2558 and Street No. 12-14 and bounded on the East by the property of Godabai widow of Madosaden Cassinath on the West by the Goola Lane aforesaid on the North by the property of Doongersy Ookerdas and on the South by the property of Palionjee Pestonjee Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonkar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Tamrind Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, LAW AND OTHER BOOKS, TABLE FANS, BRAND NEW GERMAN SEWING MACHINE, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, teak and black wood furniture, including satin lined sofa and chairs, cane chairs, specially made cabinet cupboard, office writing table, Chesterfield cushioned sofas, one big specially made cot of Wimbridge, palmstands with pots, dressing table and chest of drawers, ceiling and table fans, cloth screens, safes of English, Germany and others, teapoys, etc.

Property of a private gentleman:—
One set of Harmsworth Self-Educator.
One set of Shakespeare Plays.
One set of Modern Business Practice and a lot of Law Books, Novels.
One big Library Cupboard in 2 pieces.
One pair Cushioned sofas, etc.
By order of the concerned:—
1 big Office Table (specially made), Chairs, Revolving Chair, etc.
The above is on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.
To-Day at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"SNICE"
CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"

Empire Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

Empress Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE VIRGIN QUEEN."

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM PRESENTS
By Special request of its patrons.
MAJESTIC FILM CO.'S
first historical Super Production
Veer Durgadas.
Veer Durgadas.
Veer Durgadas.
Depicting the life of the greatest Rajpoot Warrior who challenged Aurangzib, defeated him and saved the Rajpoot honour and Freedom.
This week and to-day is your chance to see the BEST PICTURES of the season.
TIME RATES AS USUAL.

NOVELTY CINEMA
Last Three Chapters of
PLUNDER
starring
The World's Greatest Serial Star
PEARL WHITE.
Don't miss the concluding chapters. See the finale of this mysterious quest for treasure.
NEXT WEEK
One of the greatest British Film Drama ever produced.
FLAMES OF PASSION
Watch for further particulars.
TIME:—Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
Other shows 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK
Presents.
Four Popular and favourite stars.
in
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
DORIS KENYON, ARLINE PRETTY
SHELDON LEWIS, MAHLON HAMILTON
FOUR EPISODES—EIGHT REELS.
Episode 12TH EYES IN THE WALL.
" 13TH JAWS OF THE TIGER.
" 14TH UNMASKING.
" 15TH GIRL OF THE PROPHECY.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as Usual
COMING NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Photo-Play.
MINAL DEVI
Indian drama in 7 Reels.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21.

Niedenfels, Miller, Hamburg.
Goalpara, Levy, Moulmein.
City of Valencia, Williamson, Liverpool.
Castel Porziano, Cafiero, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Nile, Nilson, New York.
Koranna, Cartwright, Hull.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Jeypore, Townsend, Kobe.
Sicilia, Davis, Kobe.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer China for China.
Steamer Artemissia for Hull.
Steamer Morvada for Hull.

S S Niedenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Niedenfels, 1744 tons, Captain H Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 3206 tons, Captain A E S Levy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S City of Valencia:—The City Line steamer City of Valencia, 7329 tons, Captain W A Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Castel Porziano:—The M Italiana steamer Castel Porziano, 3638 tons, Captain V Cafiero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Nile:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Nile, 5260 tons, Captain C Nelson, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain C J Halls, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jeypore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Jeypore, 3209 tons, Captain W P Townsend, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain H C Davis, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfels 3766, K'chi N F, Graham & Co.
2 Mantua 5889 London 1/3 M M & Co.
3 City of Harvard 4410, L'pool, 23/2 K N. and Co.
5 Dongola 4742 Aden 3/2 M M and Co.
7 Ct. Valencia 4538 L'pool 1673 K N Co.
8 Jalavihar 3581 N F, N F, S S N Co.
9 King Frederick 3307 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 24/2 M M & Co.
13 Nile 5260 N Y. 22/2 Volcart Bros.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
15 Maindy Court 2356 N Y N F Graham & Co.
15 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Zayani 2627, N F, N F, H S Shushtary.
3 Barala 1899, P. Gulf 21/2, M M & Co.
7 Moji Maru 2192. Kobe. 28/2 N Y K.
9 Lahore, 3143, NF, N F, M M and Co.
14 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 22/2 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Bahadur 2936 Cal 24/2 T M and Co.
C P R Jalaputra 3113 N F N F S S N Co.
F Lingfield 2614 Dunkirk N F T M & Co.
N. Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, 23/2, O. S. Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Nankunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morae due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.
Domala due about 14th March Agent B I N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Catalia due about 24th February, Agent and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 18th March, Agent W. and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th March, Agent W. and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth due about 23rd February, Agent J F Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W. and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean due ab at 9th March Agent F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Evansville fixed) Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 24th August Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 25th September Agent K N Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 7th March Agent W and A Graham Co.
Neidenfels due about 20th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
Crostafels due about 1st March Agent W A Graham Co.
Trifels due about 1st March Agent W & Graham Co.
Liebenfels due about 19th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 5th April Agent D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 26th April Agent D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk due about 25th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommekdijk due about 15th March Agent D Sassoon Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Sierra Leone due about 26th February Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 3rd March Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 25th February Agent L Y Co.
Gerania due about 18th March Agent L Co.
Pilsna due about 18th March Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 5th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 27th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th February Agent N Y K.
Alps Maru due about 28th February Agent S K.
Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.
Bengal Maru due about 4th March Agent Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru due about 19th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 23rd March Agent S Kaisha.
Lima Maru due about 26th March Agent Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 27th March Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 30th March Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpur due about 24th March Agent P O S N Co.
Kielderpore due about 27th March Agent & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 22nd March Agent B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 21.

S S Mantua for London:—19 bales goats skin, E Ali Mohamad; 6 cwts hardware, Pallonji Edelji; 200 cwts linseed A Durst; 2 cases ivory, K E Souri and Sons; 125 casks goats skin, Nizamuddin and Co; 5 bales raw cotton, Birla Bros; 4 bales woollen carpets, Amin and Sons; 19 bales goats skin, A Abdoola.

S S Castle Porziano for Genoa:—1000 cwts castor seed, 1001 cwts rape seed, Gorio Ltd; 2000 cwts rape seed, E D Sassoon; 55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Madhavdas Amersey; 110 bales cotton raw, Vurdhaman Bros; 502 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 1 bundle woollen carpets, E Leihenherr; 2002 cwts rape seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Castle Porziano for Naples:—500 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo; 500 bales raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—50 bales raw cotton, Gorio Ltd; 110 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 165 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 55 bales raw cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—1060 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas; 13 bales buffalo hides, H M Halim; 55 bales buffalo hides, Vurdhaman Bros; 280 bales buffalo hides, Ralli Bros; 605 bales buffalo hides F P, F F Campbell; 330 bales buffalo hides, G K Kaisha.

S S Cracovia for Piraeus:—50 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S Maindy Court for New York:—4000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Artemissia for Liverpool:—1250 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Wartenfel for Rotterdam:—5 cwts cardamoms, E Virjee.

S S Wartenfel for Gothenburg:—10 cwts cardamoms, E Virjee.

S S Wartenfel for Copenhagen:—10 cwts cardamome, E Virjee.

S S Wartenfel for Hamburg:—17 bales goats skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 77 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Wartenfel for Malmao:—110 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S King Frederick for Hull:—10000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trevanion for Hull:—18000 cwts cotton seed, 12000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros; 42540 cwts cotton seed, 9900 cwts Indian gram, 1980 cwts Indian maize, 4000 cwts Indian rape seed, 12000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 242 cwts myrabollams, G Mawjee.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—1400 bales raw cotton, Sujuki and Co; 600 bales raw cotton, H Rambhagat.

S S Lahore for Osaka:—100 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mojee Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S China for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin; 1 box silk handkerchiefs, Y L Hingku.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David.

S S Himalaya Maru for Yokkaichi:—800 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Himalaya Maru for Osaka:—350 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 21.

S S Mojee Maru from Nagoya, Agent N Y Kaisha:—296 cases porcelain, 75 cases cotton drill, 50 cases cotton shirting, 133 cases cotton sheeting, 50 cases cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—500 casks red lead, 100 cases glass tumblers, 63 bales cotton yarn, 38 cases glass beads, 40 cases white lead powder, 320 kegs white zinc paint, 40 cases methyle violate, 20 cases silk yarn 72 cases mirrors, 80 bales cotton sheeting, 440 bales cotton drill, 100 cases sulphur matches, 89 cases match boxes, 100 cases brass circles.

From Kobe:—14 cases hosiery, 1000 bales cotton sheeting, 50 cases stripped linen, 33 cases celluloid ware, 415 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales cotton drill, 150 bales wooden sticks, 128 cases silk goods 659 cases wood boxes, 100 cases safety matches, 31 bales green straw paper, 215 cases camphor, 25 bundles star anireed, 15 packages isinglass, 735 cases match boxes, 57 packages wooden frames, 16 bales glue, 40 bales mats, 9 casks chemicals, 5 drums camphor oil.

From Tokyo:—25 cases confectionery.

From Mojee:—50 cases vegetable wax, 100 bales cotton sheeting.

From Shanghai:—65 bundles 382 H/o 164 chests 333 bales 974 cases tea 931 bales cotton sheeting, 46 cases silk.

From Hongkong:—28 cases socks, 300 packages, cassia, 10 cases vermillion, 10 cases munsell, 8 cases silk, 220 cases fire-crackers, 267 coils Manila rope, 1665 rolls China ware, 867 bags refined sugar, 51 packages sugar candy.

From Canton:—45 cases socks 200 cases tea, 450 bundles cassia, 50 bags sugar candy, 75 cases preserves, 234 cases 25 jottas fire-crackers.

From Singapore:—50 cases gum, 380 pieces planks, 993 bags betel nuts, 10 bags pepper, 912 bundles rattans, 870 bags sago flour.

From Colombo:—390 bags arecanuts, 11 bundles empty gunnies, 76 cases cuttle fish.

S S Ahemadi from Basra, Agents E S Co:—15699 baskets wet dates 842 bags wheat, 61 bags dry dates, 21 cases 2 bundles specie.

From Bushire:—48 bags figs, 94 bags almonds, 164 bags almond kernels, 68 bundles skins, 68 bags bags gum, 3 bundles specie, 420 bales cotton.

From Bunder Abbas:—171 bags gum, 239 bags almonds, 405 bags raisins, 60 bundles rosel buds, 66 bags almonds kernels 121 cases 51 jottas assofotida, 278 bales cotton, 2 bundles specie, 34 bags walnuts, 10 bags vistas.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Garden and irrigated crops are in fair to good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sind. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchaseable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	3 to 58
Gujarat	15 to 45
Konkan	33 to 36
Deccan	28 to 45
Karnatak	45 to 54

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality in Bombay during the week ending 16th February was 867 i.e. 35 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 36.36. The mortality for the 7th week of 1923 was 750 and death-rate 31.96, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 1,138 and death-rate 53.26.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 334 as against 6 and 352 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 196 were among infants under one year of age; 27 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 57 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 27 deaths.

Plague caused 10 attacks and 10 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 466 and compares favourably with that for the 7th week of 1923 when the figure was 363 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz.—379.

(Continued from column 6.)

...(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah).

This was a second appeal from the decision of R. S. Broomfield, Esq., District Judge of Ahmedabad setting aside the decree of the trial Court before remand and varying the decree of the trial Court after remand.

The facts are as follows:—

The plaintiffs were the owners of certain land and buildings situated in the Saraiya Khadki adjoining the Richey Road in Ahmedabad city. The plaintiff No. 1 owned three houses and a piece of open land consisting of a passage and courtyard, while the plaintiff, No. 2 owned one house. On the South side of these properties was the Richey Road and on the West side was a lane leading to Dhinkwa Choky and Kalapur Road. Originally this lane was on a low level and was connected with the Richey Road by steps. At that time the plaintiffs had a door opening into the lane which gave access to the various buildings by way of passage and the Courtyard. In 1913 the Municipality with a view to facilitate vehicular traffic raised the level of the lane upto that of the Richey Road, thereby completely blocking up plaintiffs' door and shutting of his access from that side. The plaintiff No. 1 filed a suit against the Municipality to have the main gate of the Saraiya Khadki which had been blocked up by its wrongful act put in its former state by having the level of the metalled road leading to Dhinkwa Choky lowered down or in the alternative by raising the level of the whole khadki and for a permanent injunction restraining the defendant Municipality from obstructing the said main gate in future. The first Court passed a decree for the plaintiff and ordered that a mandatory injunction should be issued against the defendant Municipality requiring it to lower the level of the road leading to Dhinkwa Choky to the extent of 3 ft.

The defendant Municipality appealed to the District Court which came to the conclusion that compensation was the proper remedy for the wrong done to the plaintiff and accordingly remanded the suit and sent down for a finding an issue as to the amount of compensation to be paid to the plaintiff, observing that "the correct measure of compensation, I take it, should be the estimated difference between the value of the house as it stood and as it now stands, with special reference to the considerations referred to in the Land Acquisition Act and with liberal compensation for disturbance and the wrong done to the plaintiff." The plaintiff appealed to the High Court against this order of remand but the appeal was dismissed w costs.

The first Court after remand found on the issue of compensation that the plaintiff No. 1 was entitled to Rs. 11,500 for depreciation and Rs. 500 for loss of convenience i.e. in all Rs. 12,000 and the Plaintiff No. 2 was entitled to Rs. 3,000 for depreciation and Rs. 250 for loss of convenience i.e. in all Rs. 3,250.

The Lower Appellate Court varied the amounts of compensation and set aside the decree of the original Court before remand and in its place passed a decree that the defendant Municipality should pay Rs. 10,000 to the plaintiff No. 1 Dayabhai and Rs. 1,400 to the owner of house No. 23/2. These sums were to bear interest at 6 per cent. from the date of that decree to the date of payment or deposit in Court. Each party was to bear its own costs.

The defendant Muicipality prepared the present appeal to the High Court. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments dismissed the appeal with costs. The cross objections of the Respondent (Dayabhai) were allowed to the extent of the costs of the Appeal. Court.

Mr. Bansidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the appellants, Mr. G. N. Thakore with Messrs. H. V. Divatia and Y. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the Respondents.

HIGH COURT.

ELECTION PETITION.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CLAIM.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla.*)

In the matter of the Indian Specific Relief Act Section 45 and
In the matter of Joseph Baptista Petitioner.

In this matter, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Farreira & Divan appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla, on Thursday, on behalf of Mr. Joseph Baptista, and applied for a 'rule nisi' against the Hon. President and the Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Council directing them to take cognizance of the petitioner's claim to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council as a member thereof, and to be allowed to exercise all the rights, privileges and immunities of a member of the said body.

MR. BAPTISTA'S PETITION.

During the course of his petition Mr. Baptista stated that H. E. the Governor of Bombay after dissolving the last Legislative Council notified that the next General Election would be held on 1st November 1923 and the last day for the nomination of candidates would be the 1st of September 1923. That the non-Mahomedan Urban Constituency of Bombay City (North) is entitled to elect three members one of which is reserved for a Mahratta by the rules. It was provided by another rule that in case there was no Mahratta candidate no seat should be so deemed to be reserved. The Collector of Bombay was the returning officer for the said constituency. The petitioner delivered two nomination papers to the returning officer personally in due time.

The form of the prescribed nomination paper did not provide for a candidate being described as a *Mahratha* or otherwise but in the petitioner's nomination papers he was described as a *Mahratha Kunbi* showing that he was fully qualified for being elected for the reserved seat. The returning officer also reproduced his description in a notice at his office as a *Mahratha Kunbi*. The returning officer after the publication of the names of the candidates in Bombay Government Gazette called upon the candidates to submit documentary evidence in support of their claim to be called Mahrathas. The petitioner submitted to the returning officer that he had no documentary evidence and that there could be none on a point like that.

MAHRATHA KUNBI.

The petitioner had described himself as a *Mahratha Kunbi* in the Census Returns for 1901, and 1911 and 1921. The petitioner could not produce the birth certificates of his parents as his father was born at Utian in Salsette Taluka in about 1832 and the records of the Church of that place do not go so far back as that. His mother was born in about 1835 at Byculla but the records of the Catholic Church of St. Anne's Byculla for 1835 are not available.

That no one before or after the polling day or the day of the declaration of results challenged the petitioner's claim to be a Mahratha, and he was never informed by the returning officer that his claim to be considered a Mahratha was rejected.

Among the nominated candidates were Mr. Surve and R. S. Asavle. None of these were described as a Mahratha in their nomination papers though Mr. Asavale's nomination paper contained the words 'reserved seat'.

The poll was taken on 1st November 1923 and the counting of votes began on 2nd November 1923. After the counting was concluded it was announced that the petitioner got 3,794 votes while Mr. Surve got 1,431 votes only. On a recounting being ordered, the result was found to be the same, as far as the votes were concerned. The returning officer simply reported that Messrs. A. N. Surve, J. K. Mehta and Punjabhai Thakersi were elected without stating who was elected for the reserved seat. The Government Gazette published 22nd November 1923 published these names but did not state that Mr. Surve or any one else was elected for the reserved seat.

The petitioner's attorney informed the Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Council that in the eye of the law the petitioner was the person who was declared elected by the returning officer. On that letter being placed before the President of the Council, both he and the Secretary replied that they were by the result of the election as reported by the Secretary and published in the Bombay Government Gazette and until that result was superseded by orders of Government, no cognizance could be taken of the claim of the petitioner.

On 8th February 1924 the petitioner gave notice of a resolution which he proposed to move at the meeting of the Council but the Secretary replied that no notice could be received from one who is not a member.

The petitioner submitted that the name of Mr. Surve was wrongly reported and that the said report is null and void. As the petitioner has not got any other adequate remedy under the existing law and as the Secretary and the President of the Council are public servants, his only remedy was to apply under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act.

A RULE NISI.

The Court after hearing arguments of the learned counsel about the maintainability of the petition ordered a *rule nisi* to issue in terms of the petition.

To a question from the Court as to when the rule should be made returnable Sir Chimanlal replied that he was in no hurry as the duration of the Council was three years.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT AGAINST AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Committee of management nominated by Government in place of the Ahmedabad Municipality (original defendant) ... Appellant, versus

Dayabhai Mohanlal Bulakhidas Narandas, (original plaintiffs). Respondents.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

T.T. RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 760.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 780.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 760.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 148½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 1424.

ZANZIBAR—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 237.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.30½.
London—Paris Frcs 104.00.
London—Italy Lire 94.80.
London—Brussels Frcs 124.00.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin, Marks .....

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, Feb. 20.

Tele. Transfers	..	1/4 31/32 Steady
Bar Gold	..	£ 4—16—2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	..	33 7/16 Steady.

London, Feb. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent.	..	54
Bar Silver Spot	..	33 7/16
„ „ 2 months hence	..	33 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China sold and India bought Business is more ate but steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	..	3
Interest 7 days market loans	..	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 20.

Demand Bills	..	4. 0.00
Exchange on London in Paris	..	103.65
„ „ „ Germany		18.100.000.000 000
„ „ „ „ Italy	..	100.30
Stockholm	..	16.45
Christiania	..	32.56
Amsterdam	..	11.53
Switzerland	..	24.85

Yesterdays.

Belgium	..	125.37
Athens	..	254.50

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb, 20.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 M/st	..	3 5/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	3 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 m/st	..	4 3/8
Rentes 3 per cent	..	20 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Feb. 20.

	£	
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	86	+ 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	90 3/4 Ex Dvd.	1.00
War Loan 5% 1929/47	100 1/16	
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/2	+3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan	64 1/4	+ 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	55 3/4	+ 3/8

London, Feb. 20.

Conversion Loan	..	£ 75 7/8
71/2 per cent. Indian Loan	..	„ 99 1/2
5 per cent. Indian	..	„ 112

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-4-3.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-4-9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 26 1/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 26/1.
Bar gold 2nd settlement 26-0-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81-3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-4
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81-15.

London, Feb. 20.

Bar gold ready, s. 96-2.
Silver ready d. 33/7.
Silver forward d. 33-5.

TONE OF SILVER—
India bought. China sold, Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Steady :—26—1—0

Valda.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	26—1—0	26—1—0	26—1—0	26—1—0
Fagan	26—0—0	26—0—0	26—0—0	26—0—0

Taji Mandi.
Maha ..
Fagan 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Steady :—81—4—0

Valda.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	81— 2—0	81— 5 0	..	81 3 0
Fagan	81—12—0	82—0—0	..	81—13 0

Taji Mandi
Maha ..
Fagan 1—7—0
Tone—Market quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 21.

3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 65-12.
3 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 64-8.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 99.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

21st February, 24.

To-day Reuter reported a heavy drop of 52 points in New York futures. The market advanced early on Commission Houses buying but later on broke on Wall street, southern and speculative selling. On the other hand, an advance of 26 points was reported from Liverpool owing to scattered buying.

Messrs. Broul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 20th as follows:—

"Market has a steadier tone but is still clouded by local strike position. We don't look for much improvement at present". Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th as under:—

"Liquidation and hedge selling by mills may depress summer positions somewhat further. Think new crops affords excellent opportunity for accumulation."

In response to a heavy drop in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened easy at 2 p.m. at Rs. 582 i.e. Rs. 11 lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening, on selling by Offices, Marwari shroffs and a Japan House, the prices eased steadily to Rs. 577. The values, after touching Rs. 579 on jobbers buying, once again dropped to Rs. 577 on selling by Marwari shroffs and closed steady at Rs. 580 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 583 1/2 and advancing to Rs. 591 on buying by offices and European Exporters closed firm at Rs. 590 1/2.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opening at Rs. 558 declined steadily to Rs. 552 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 554 at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opening at Rs. 564 declined steadily to Rs. 558 on selling by Marwari shroffs and a Japan House and closed at Rs. 560 at 4 p.m. F.G. M.G. Bengal March and May were respectively quoted at Rs. 505 and Rs. 510 nominally.

Our market for ready cotton remained closed yesterday owing to the Lunar Eclipse.

The Dockers' strike in England has now been settled and we expect American markets to improve sharply in the immediate future.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	590 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	517
Fully Good Bengal	..May. ..	521
Fine Oomra	..March. ..	568
Fine Oomra	..May. ..	575

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 21.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	535	525	510
M. G. Oomra No. 3	585	575	560
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	615	605	590
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	600	590	575
M. G. Broach	620	610	600
M. G. Mathia	570	560	545
M. G. Khan[illegible]sh	575	565	550

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	580
„ „	Bengal March ..	505
„ „	„ May ..	510
Fine Oomra	March ..	555
„ „	May ..	560
Good Southerns	May/June ..	600

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs Patel Brothers' report of 21st February, says:—

New York Market 20th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
30.52	Mar.	30.60+08	30.39—13	29.60	—92
30.90	May.		30.77—13	29.98	—92
30.13	Jul.			29.10	—10
26.65	Oct.			26.10	—553
26.20	Dec.			25.66	—54

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 30.81 (received mutilated), lowest 29.55, range 126 points. Market advanced early on short covering and Commission houses buying. Market broke on wave of general selling. Wall St. Southern selling and speculative selling catching stopless orders.

Liverpool Market 20th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 30 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.32	Mar.	17.62+30	17.53+91	17.58	+26
17.35	May.	17.70+35	17.56+21	17.58	+23
17.03	Jul.			17.22	+19
15.35	Oct.			15.48	+13
14.92	Jan.			15.05	+13
Egyptian.					
20.69	Mar.			21.00	+31
19.54	Nov.			19.90	+36

Telegraphic advices: (1) At the opening scattered buying. Market declined on some long liquidation. Steady. Spot sales 5000.

(2) American cross rate 429 5/8. March highest 17.70, lowest 17.50, range 20 points.

Alexandria Market 20th February, 1924.

Previous close 41.40, Delivery March, Opening 41.80 plus 40.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	250
„ „ Sales of East Indian..	200

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot moderate demand			17.87
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..		21.75
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar.	..	32.42
(As known in Liverpool)	May.	..	30.80
	July	..	29.97
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	..	31.80
„ „ „ „	May	..	30.41

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

	To-day's prices.		
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar.	..	17.58+26
	May	..	17.18+23
	July	..	17.22+19
	Oct.	..	15.48+13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

M. G. Bengal Good,	..	11.50
„ „ Fully Good	..	11.90
„ „ Fine ..	..	12.30
No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	12.45
„ „ „ Fully Good	..	12.95
„ „ „ Fine	..	13.45
M G. Broach, Good	..	14.30
„ „ Fully Good	..	14.70
„ „ Fine ..	..	15.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	..	11.40
„ „ Fully Good	..	11.80
„ „ Fine ..	..	12.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20

Months	To-day's Prices
February	—
March	17.60+.28
April	—
May	17.58+.23
June	—
July	17.24+.21
August	—
September	—
October	15 54+.19
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—
Egyptinos.	
March	20.90
May	21.00
November	19.90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb, 20.

Months	To-day's Price.
February	17.62+27
March	17.58+26
April	17.54+25
May ..	17.58+23
June	17.42+20
July	17.22+19
August	16.60+15
September	15 98+13
October	15.48×13
November	15.18+14
December	15.13+16
January	15 05+13
February	15.02+13

Tone.—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 20.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Feb ..	20.90+31
Mar. ..	21.00+31
April ..	21.07+31
May ..	21.15+33
June ..	21.22+35
July ..	21.30+33
Aug. ..	2 .0+36
Sept. ..	20.70+36
Oct. ..	20.30+36
Nov. ..	19.90+36
Dec. ..	19.70+36
Jan. ..	19.70+36

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 19

Day's Receipts all at U.S. Ports			19,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		..	5,000
„ „ Continent	..	..	4,000
Futures at New York	..	..	
„ „ „	March	..	30.52+.42
„ „ „	May	..	30.90+.40
„ „ „	July	..	31.13+.53
„ „ „	October	..	26.65+.12
Spot Cotton at New York		..	30.80+.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		..	31.00+.37
Futures „ „	Mar	..	30.97+.62
„ „ „	May	..	30.50+.47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		..	15 1/16

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		16,000
„ Exports to Continent		9,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	..	29.60
„ May	..	29.98
„ July	..	29.10
„ Oct.	..	26.10
Spot Cotton at New York	..	29.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	30.25
Futures, „ „ Mar.	..	29 95
„ „ „ May.	..	29.67
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	15 3/16
Silver foreign mined	..	64

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

New York. Feb. 20.

	To-day's Prices	
Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	29.60—92
	May ..	29.98—92
	July ..	29.10—1.03
	Oct ..	26.10—55

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 20.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN F/M cargo	
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers	32/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F M/J value	44/6
Tone—Dull	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo .. lbs	63 1/2
„ April shipment to France paid	42 1/8
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Fe	64
„ Mars shipment to U. K. paid	44 1/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Feb. 12 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-72	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25 ..	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gujar 50-50 ..	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Blank ..	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 8 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 6 0
Mowraseed	10 8 0	10 12 0
Barley	34 0 0	..
Castorseed	71 0 0	14 6 0
Cotton Seed: Ready Delivery	61 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/M	0 15 6	
Linseed A/M	12 15 9	
Groundnut M/	70 0 0	
Teelseed, Gujar, 85-15 F/M.	15 12 0	
Gujarat castor seed vishak	69 4 0	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 20.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
A/M Buyers .. .. .. £ 19 7/8
Tone—Firmer but not much doing. Prices are rather higher.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
„ Months J/A Buyers .. .. £ 42 3/8
„ May/Aug Paid 38 7/8

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 5/16 April-May paid.
Steadier—Full to higher prices.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 7/8 Feb.-Mar. sellers. Quiet.
Castorseed Bombay £24½ Feb.-Mar.
Freight of Coal.—Cardiff to Bombay 13/3.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Feb 20,

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	32/9
July Sellers	27/
July Sept. Sellers	26/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	26/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept Sellers	26/4
Tone—Easier and with out business	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 21, 5/30 p.m.

The market opened steady with the same prices as yesterday, with but with the advance of the day ruled a little weak. Old crop prices remained steady on account of good demand, and there is a decline in New Crop prices, of 2 to 3d. per cwt. To-day's offtake for local consumptions is 4560 bags showing indeed a good demand for spot sugar. Our Karachi Agent's telegrams last night ran as under:—

Ready 27 delivery April 27/5 May 27/8 steady. New Crop 24/8, 23/8 and 23/2 weak. New York 19th, market easier sale of raw Cuban sugar at cents per lb. C & F. New York 5.3/8, London market quiet. Java white sugar sh. 61/6d. per cwt. less duty paid 1. 1/2 discount. Raw sh. 29/3 per cwt. C. I. F. to U. K. Refined Beet Sugar Holland sh. 36/8/8 C and F to U. K.

The following are the evening quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java ready Rs. 28/2 per cwt.
February sh. 32/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
March 32/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
June 28/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
July 27 per cwt. F. B. H.
July-Aug.-Sept. 26/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental B.. R. B. Beet sugar. Ready Rs. 28 per cwt. Jan.-Feb. 31-7 per cwt F B. H.
Tone of the market. Steady.

METALS.

London, Feb. 2[illegible]

English best Selected Copper	..	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	..	„ 64 1/4
Copper Braziers	..	„ 85
Yellow Metal	..	„ 8
Hard Spelter	..	31 1/2
Corrugated Sheets ..	..	18 7/16

London, Feb. 20.

TIN BLOCK	.. £ 277

TIN.

There was a sharp fall in prices of Tin owing to weak advices from East and to New York having indulged in heavy selling, causing a fall of 140 shillings, but at the closed prices rallied, market closing 80 shillings down.

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay Feb. 21.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb. 21

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 8 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Khai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		64 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 0 0

RUBBER.

London, Feb, 20.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar.-Apr. 12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. 13 5/8
Tone—Quiet after rather st idier,

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Cotton Oil Bombay Crude £15.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £14½.
Rapeseed Toria £19½ Feb.-Mar. Liverpool.
Rapeseed Forozepore Real Bold £18 3/8 Mar.-April Dunkirk.
Rapeseed Kuttee Brown £18½ Mar.-April shipment to Hull.
Rape Oil crushed naked ex. Mill £40½.
Maize Yellow, Calcutta £41½ J. F.
Gingelly seed 15 per cent. 26½ J. F.
Poppyseed Bombay 23 J. F.
Cereals are stagnant.
The labour situation together with the disquieting position of the frame of exchange has created adverse sentiment in market.
Copper prices were 35 shillings lower and those of Tin were 95 shillings lower,

COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for 30 lakhs of rupees of India Council Bills.
There were no applications for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers and for Bills, and Immediate Telegraphic Transfers were not allotted.
The amount to be offered for tenders next week will be 30 lakhs.
The highest tender received for Immediate Telegraphic Transfer was 1/4 15/16.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Maize Yellow Calcutta, £41½ Jan.-Feb.
Wheat Cargo No. 1, Northern Manitoba 47 Loading.
Tone of Wheat:—Prices fully maintained.
Tone of Rice:—Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 21,

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	..
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 2
Sattara ..	..No. 10 3/4	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 3/4	0 13 6
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan ..	..No. 40/1	1 14 6
Japan ..	..No. 42/2	2 2 9
Japan ..	..No. 20	1 2 6
Japan ..	..No. 32	1 10 6

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Feb. 20,

	Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	
Textile ..	1 2 2
E. D. Sassoon ..	1 2 0
Elphinstone ..	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inches—	
Standard per lb. ..	1 9 6
Century per lb ..	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb ..	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb ..	1 9 0
Textile per lb ..	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb ..	1 8 6
Pearl per lb ..	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 9 0
Elphinstone (Bati) per lb. ..	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb. ..	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 34/40.—	
Textile (Hand) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton ..	1 1 0
Peaholwan ..	1 6 0
Novlal ..	1 9 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb. ..	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece ..	7 10 0
Bleached Check 5 lb:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece.. ..	9 0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Gabrun no 5124..	..
Pearl	13 2 0
Hindustan	13 2 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 20 1924.

Cotton	28163	Bales.
Wheat	7176	Cwts.
Linseed	13226	„
Rape, etc., ...	9647	„
Gingellyseed	1496	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	6932	„
Castorseed	9407	„
Rice	12092	„
Myrabollams	4421	„
Cocoanuts	15649	„
Mowra seed	Nil	
Gram	1990	„
Juwar	1745	„
Masur	624	„
Barley	1018	„
Bajri	2890	„
Coal	5732	Tons.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.889	in.
Temperature of air	78.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	68 1	„
Dew point	61 8	„
Relative humidity of Air ..	59 %	„
Extent of cloudy sky (sky whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.6	„
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8	„
Minimum „ „	71 3	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW N, NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	205	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of the Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soll	Day of the Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soll
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.		h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	21	23 44	29 0	21		5 54	17 0
		11 47	27 8			17 49	15 7
F.	22	0 21		22		6 30	16 10
		12 27	29 4			18 27	15 8
S.	24	1 26	28 1	24		7 42	16 2
		13 51	29 2			19 48	17 0
M.	25	2 4	28 7	25		8 22	16 3
		14 38	27 6			20 33	18 3
Tu.	26	2 45	27 9	26		9 8	19 6
		15 34	26 10			21 26	19 6
W.	27	3 32	26 9	27		10 4	7 0
		16 41	26 2			22 35	20 6

BANK RATE

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

THE BANK RATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We learn that the Imperial Bank of India's rate of interest was raised to 9 per cent last Thursday. During the last two or three years it never went higher than 8 per cent during this time of the year. Will any of your readers throw some light on the following points:—

About three years ago, the Bank of England rate had gone down to 3 per cent. It improved gradually by ½ per cent and is now at 4 per cent. It was 3 per cent about a year ago. It will be seen in this case as also in case of France, that rise in the Bank rate of interest is very gradual and a considerable time elapses before a further increase is made. Why, therefore, in India does the Bank rate rises from 5 per cent to 9 per cent within about four or five months every year?

It will be said that this rise is due to a very demand of money, which sets in soon after the rainy season is over, particularly this time of the year when the crop is to be gathered. If such be the case with India, is it not so with England, France, or any other country? Then, why is it such fluctuations do not occur in the latter countries

Is India doing such a large export trade than any of the above countries, that this rise in her Bank rate is justified?

The Bank rate in India during the last three years has not gone below 5 per cent, whereas in the above countries it remained for a very long time at 3 per cent and can we therefore infer from this that India is doing a very extensive trade and is a rich country?

If the export trade of India is not so very large or if the figure of her export and import trade when compared with any of the above countries, does not much extend, what reasons are there which justify such a high Bank rate in India.—Yours etc.,

K.S.W.

Feb. 19.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa will hold a durbar at Government House, Patna, on Saturday March 8th, for investiture of people on whom decoration and titles have been conferred.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACING.

12TH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY 23RD INST.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE BOMBAY HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Unitol 9/5, Boscombe 8/12, Floreal 8/11, Rowardennan 8/6, Risen Again 8/5, Greenfinch 8, Starboard 8, Moonshiner 7/8, Love Glass 7/8 and Redcot 7.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Canterbury Lamb 9, Huon River 8/12, Danzig 8/7, Belvedere 8/6, Lomond Hills 8/5, Night Watchman 8/1, Endorette 8/1, Aldergrove 7/13, Crushed Glass 7/13, Ulster Lad 7/12, French briar 7/11, Belle Syme 7/10, Diatect 7/10 and Rackle 7/7.

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others equally

THE SWINDON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Deluvian 9/12, Catchup 9/12, Carton Pierre 9/4, Mimi 9/2, Voisure 9/1, Island Lord 9, Glass Rock 8/5, Gold Reef 8/4, Pin Money 8, Mary's Lamb 7/13, Lively 7/12, Lager To 7/10, Prince Hamed 7/2 and House of Commons 7.

DIVISION II.

Nun's Veil 9/3, Britomart 9/1, Book Lore 8/12, Zea 8/12, Golden Vision 8/9, Lantern 8/5, Flight Errant 8/2, Ojita 8/1, Woorali 8, Tootsie 8, Blade of Wheat 7/8, Flutter Fly 7/4 and Maravedi 7.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

School Boy 9/6, Kaser Girl 8/11, Wood Harmony 8/10, Musk Rat 7/10, and Stormont 7/2.

THE MELTON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Milton 9, Costa Rica 9, Zaitoon 9, Meazer 8/10, Mooshtury 8/10, Midher Beg 9, Hishan 8/10, Faras 9, Some Surprise 9, Squire 8/2, Young Fakreet 8/10, Mayiah 8/10, Rarity Tamaran 8/10, Caesar 7/8, Maxim 9, Midas 8/6 and Dubois 7/12.

DIVISION II.

English Mark 9, Anzan 9, Kandinava 8, Raad 8/10, Nazi 9, Fanner 9, Instan 9 Malla 9, Mighty 7/12, Dhareen 8/2, Bugler 9, Solomon's Song 9, Najim Beg 9, Mahjun 9, Sagab 8/6, Detective 9, Sanderson 9 and Shahabad 8/2.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 Mile.

Cairo 9, Confederacy 8/9, Little Joker, 8/1, Rummah 7/9, Hero 9/4, Moostashar 8/3, Aga 7/9, Arabistan 8/7, Sahoo (late Saadoon) 8/10, Khataf 7/9, Marshal Haig 7/9, Chanshoon 7/9, Darrah 9, Brindisi 9, Isfoog 8/13, William Tell 8/10, Razeet 9/3, Taj 9/4 and Eshel 9/7.

DIVISION II.

Red 8/9, Kujjer 8/9, Surety 7/9, Mahtab 9/4, Huloob 8/2, Horizon 8/13, Turkistan 8/13, Rarity (late Savah) 8/2, Maktoob 8/3, Hound 7/9, Brazee 8/1, Wanowrie 8/9, Sirmoor 8/9, Friday 8/7, Famous 8/9, Nicholas 9, Toofan 8/3, Bahar 8/7 and Falada 7/9.

DIVISION III.

Karkadan 8/13, Officer 7/9, Shamil 8/7, Saree 7/9, Faithful 8/2, Sulike 8/9, Lotus 8/2, Zaidan 9/4, Million 8/13, Lookaid 8/8, Aiwan 7/9, Sunflower 9/4, Rex 8/9, Bayhuf (late Tinyat) 8/12, G'lindo 8/9, Salvador 8/3, Euclid 8/7 and Mooshir 8/7.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE

R. I. M. (3) BEAT ALL BANDRA (1)

A fast and excellent game was the result of the meeting between the R. I. M. and All-Bandra in a first division fixture on the Cooperage on Thursday evening. A hot pace was kept up right through and some clean hockey was witnessed. Both teams were evenly matched and a draw would have been fairer index of the game. The All-Bandra were in no way inferior perhaps slightly better in combination but their only weak point was the hesitancy in the striking are but for which fault they might have concluded the match on even terms.

The R. I. M. inside right was responsible for the first goal which was scored off a corner after about ten minutes from the start. From the bully-off the Bandra boys got going and the hard hit by their left winger unfortunately hit the upright and rebounded into play. Whittaker was foremost in the Marine attack and a reverse stroke, the finish of an excellent run by him was well saved by the Bandra custodian at the expense of a corner. Play was now confined to the Bandra area and Whittaker again got through the halves but was checked in time. Conway next got possession had a try but the left Bandra back sent behind conceding a penalty corner which proved abortive.

On changing over the Bandra quintette worked harder and forced two corners in a short time but with no result. The Marine custodian effected a brilliant save at this stage. Ackie, Sutton, and Whiltaker ran up and down and their incussion were very cracked by the left back of the All-Bandra whose defensive tactics were a feature of the game. The R. I. M. goal was visited now and after a short tussle at the goal mouth the Bandra left winger A. Fonseca registered the equaliser. From the bully-off Whiltaker ran up with the ball and scored an excellent goal from an extremely difficult angle, the Bandra goalie carrying the ball in. Five minutes later the Marine boys registered one more goal through Whiltaker and the final score was:—

R. I. M. ..... 3 goals.
ALL-BANDRA ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

R. I. M.:—Carey; Netscher and Gabrielle; Smither, Braganza and Race; Philbert, Ankle, Sutton, Whittaker, and Conway.

ALL-BANDRA:—Elias; Gomes and E. Pereira; D'Souza, Sequeira and Mascarenhas; Gonsalves, L. Fonseca, A. Pereira, Fernandes and A. Fonseca.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

EMB. STAFF vs. PAREL SP. CLUB.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

CHUNILAL BEAT TOMONAGA.

Yesterday's contests provided some thrilling and spectacular games and a kind of tennis rarely seen in Bombay. Except the two matches in Men's Doubles all the others were decided after a prolonged struggle. The contest between Wagle and Pitt remained unfinished and will be continued this evening from the point it was left. Wagle won the first set quite easily conceding only one game. The second set saw Pitt making a wonderful recovery and that player annexed it at 6—3 after a hard tussle. Wagle led at 3—2 when the game was stopped.

CHUNILAL VS. TOMONAGA.

The star attraction of the evening was the encounter between Chunilal and Tomonaga which drew the largest crowd so far and they were treated to an excellent exhibition of tennis. Contrary to expectations, Chunilal gauged the style of the Japanese player from the very start. While the Jap. revelled in hard low drives, just skimming over the net, he excelled in totp-spin strokes. The Hindu player led the attack till five games to two when he took things easy. Tomonaga got his chance of forcing up the pace and at times overwhelmed Chunilal with his fleshy backhand drives. He captured four games consecutively and took the lead. Chunilal equalised twice, but failed in the third which the Jap. turned to advantage by annexing the next game and set. The Indore player got into his mood again and bagged the next two sets at the expense of only three games. The victory was however not so easy as the result might indicate. Every point was doggedly contested. Some of the rallies consisted of 25 to 30 returns. Tomonaga's peculiarity lay in the depth and pace of his drives which at times crossed over with lightning rapidity. Chunilal on the other hand placed his strokes all over the court and made the Jap. run for all he was worth. In the final set Tomonaga showed signs of fatigue and surrendered to the superior tactics of his opponent. Chunilal now meets the winner of Wagle vs. Pitt in the final this evening. From his yesterday's most people spot him as the winner and it would not be a surprise if he wins the championship by defeating the winner of Wagle vs. Pitt in two straight sets.

LADIES' SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS.

In the Ladies' Singles Mrs. Swinhoe and Mrs. McKenna qualified themselves for the final round. Mrs. Clayton gave the Calcutta champion a good fight. Mrs. Swinhoe's services puzzled her opponent, Mrs. Cunningham, a great deal. Although the latter has a good over-hand service, she failed to notch a game till the sixth. Losing the first set at 6—1, she recovered remarkably in the next and annexed it with 6—3. Mrs. Swinhoe predominated the final set and conceded only one game in this. The Ladies' Singles final is bound to prove interesting.

WAGLE AND RAJARAM IN FINAL.

Wagle and Rajaram had little or no difficulty to dispose off Milne and Bear. Their combination proved too strong for the European pair. They now meet the winners of Bhagwat and Raja Iyer vs. Naoroji and Hosie and should win the Doubles.

Khatau and Chopra extended the Hosie-Naoroji combination a great deal. They surrendered the first set after a keen fight. In the second set Naoroji and Hosie combined better and won at 6—3. Their next match with Bhagwat and Raja Iyer in the semi-final will be a difficult one for them to win.

Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS.

Chunilal beat Tomonaga 7—9, 6—2, 6—1.
Wagle vs. Pitt 6—1, 3—6, Wagle leading at 2—2, the match to be continued.

MEN'S DOUBLES—FOURTH ROUND.

Hosie and Naoroji beat Khatau and Chopra 8—6, 6—3.

SEMI-FINALS.

Wagle and Rajaram beat Milne and Bean 6—3, 6—3.

LADIES' SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS.

Mrs. McKenna beat Mrs. Clayton 6—4 7—5.
Mrs. Swinhoe beat Mrs. Cunningham 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES AT QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 1.—Wagle vs. Pitt followed by Mrs. Row and Wagle vs. Mrs. Naoroji and Wadia.

No. 2.—Hosie and Naoroji vs. Bhagwat and Raja Iyer followed by Chunilal vs. Wagle or Pitt followed by Men's Doubles final if possible.

FOOT BALL MATCHES

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the Scottish League to-day the following matches were played:—

Clydebank two, Hibernian four.
Dundee two, Ayr United one.
Falkirk three, Raith, nil.
The Scottish Cup replay:—
St. Bernards beat Stenhousemuir by three goals to nil.

In the Rugby football match to-day Oxford University beat Portsmouth United Services by 30 points to 6.—Reuter.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

MR. PANTALU'S ADVICE TO MIRASDARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

A Kumbakonam message says that in connection with the Tanjore resettlement Mr. Pantalu Iyer, M.L.C., after visiting many villages in the district returned to Kumbakonam and has issued the following to Mirasdars:—

"I request the Tanjore District Mirasdars to completely withhold payment of kist even if property is attached or sold by auction till the results of the pourparlers are announced and the conference of Mirasdars to hold in the first week of March to consider the decision which depends upon our conduct in this critical period."

REGULATING USE OF FIREARMS.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled today to consider the introduction of six non-official Bills. Sir Frederick Whyte presided. The proceedings were more or less formal and the sitting lasted less than an hour.

Mr. Rangachariar introduced a Bill to provide that when firearms are used for the purpose of dispersing an assembly, a preliminary warning shall, on certain circumstances, be given. He explained that after the Punjab occurrences and the firing in Madras and elsewhere it had become essential to regulate the use of firearms and to provide against indiscriminate firing by the police officers. He said the necessaty for some regulations was recognised by the Government who accepted in part Mr. Sastri's resolution moved in the Council of State on 3rd March 1921. Government introduced a Bill and it was passed by the Council of State in August 1921. When the Bill was presented to the Assembly the speaker and others had given notice of amendments. Government, thereupon, dropped the Bill altogether. He recalled that he again raised the question last year on the occasion of the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code but as the section relating to the subject was not in the Bill, his amendment was ruled out. He had now put it in his present Bill.

THE OPERATIVE CLAUSE.

Some people might think that his Bill was not adequate and others might hold that it was more than adequate. This could be discussed later in detail. The operative clause of this Bill runs:—(1) Firearms should be used only if such assembly cannot otherwise be dispersed and no firearms should as a rule, be used except on the written authority of a Magistrate of the highest class available on the spot, provided that, when immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, the seniormost police or millitary officer present on the spot may give the written authority instead and the same shall be communicated to the nearest magistrate forthwith.

(2) Before the assembly is fired upon, the fullest warning should be given by all available means to the Assembly that unless it disperses within a given time it will be fired on.

(3) The person given the authority to fire shall ordinarily give such interval between the warning and firing as he considers sufficient in all the circumstances of the case.

(4) A full report of the occurrence shall be made in all cases when such assembly is dispersed by the use of fire arms to the nearest first class Magistrate within twenty-four hours of the occurrence and such report shall be a public document.

(5) If the person is himself a first class Magistrate, his report shall be made to the district magistrate and if the person is a district magistrate his report shall be made to the local government.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 132 any person injured by the use of firearms or any parent or guardian, husband or wife of a person killed by the use of firearms may make a complaint against any person for any offence committed by him by reason of any act purporting to be done under this chapter.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT.

Mr. Rama Iyengar moved for the introduction of the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act. In the statement of objects and reasons he observed in 37 Allahabad, 49 Jambuprasad vs. Mahummad Aftar Ali Khan, the Privy Council have had to place a highly technical construction on the law relating to presentation of documents for registration which causes injustice to the parties. Their lordships had in 1922 Patna 402, suggested that, it was a matter for the legislature to remedy. Mr. Iyengar said this Bill was intended to remedy existing defects.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that the object of the Bill was not at all clear. He however did not want to oppose its introduction. The Bill was introduced.

AGE OF CONSENT.

Dr. Gour next introduced a Bill to raise the age of consent from twelve to fourteen years. He said the age of consent had been raised to sixteen in Egypt and a similar proposal was also before the House of Commons. He admitted that the last Assembly had rejected the proposal of Bakshi Schnanlal but the principle of the Bill had found favour.

Mr. Rama Iyengar asked leave for introducing a Bill to amend the Evidence Act with a view to facilitate the administration of justice in suits relating to mortgage bonds by amending Section 114.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith showed that the Bill was unnecessary, and the house refused introduction by 45 votes to 34.

The next Bill stood in the name of Mr. Neogy to amend the Railway Act but he did not move it.

Dr. Gour introduced another Bill to make provision for better management of Hindu religious and charitable trust property and for ensuring, keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of such properties. Dr. Gour explained that provisions of his Bill followed those of the Mahomedan Wakf Estates Law enacted last year.

BUDGET PRESENTATION.

Before adjourning the Assembly till Monday the President observed that the Assembly would meet at 4.30 in the evening on the 29th February for the presentation of the Budget. It may be recalled in this connection that the last meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Bombay recommended the presentation of the Budget on the 1st March and its presentation in the evening with a view to provide against an imperfect summary appearing in the evening newspapers. Both these recommendations seem to have been accepted by the Government in the interest of trade.

LATE MR. HANSRAJ P. THAKERSEY.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The President said it was with very considerable regret that he had read in that morning's papers of the sad death of Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey who was a member of the Corporation for the last five years, and, though not an active member, the attitude of mind which he brought to bear on all questions was one of independence. He called upon Dr. Sukhia to move the resolution, after passing which they would adjourn, as Mr. Hansraj was a sitting member.

Dr. Sukhia then moved:—"That the Corporation have learnt with great regret of the death, on 20th February 1924, of Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, who, as a member of the Corporation for nearly five years, and as a public spirited citizen rendered useful services to the city.

2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

3. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla seconded.

A FRIEND OF THE POOR.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the deceased was a friend of the poor and a great patron of the students. He was ever ready to help any cause which required any assistance.

Dr. Viegas supported.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the deceased was a discerning philanthropist, and a loyal member of the Swaraj Party.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said Mr. Thackersey was a modest man.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the deceased though not an active member, was yet a loyal member of his party. He always supported any deserving cause and he also helped the national cause by contributing liberally.

Mr. Ginwalla said the deceased took great interest in the labour movements in the city.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, further supported and the resolution was passed, all standing.

LOAN OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The President before adjourning the meeting till 4-10 p.m. on Friday said the Municipal Commissioner would bring an urgent matter before them when they met next. It was a letter from Government asking for the loan of the services of Mr. R. P. Masani, the Deputy Commissioner, to help the Committee which Government was going to appoint to consider the dispute between the Mill-workers and the Mill-owners' Association about the payment of bonus.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-40 p.m. to-day.

NOTIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY'S TRIBUTE.

The Nationalist Municipal Party met yesterday, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding, when an unanimous resolution was passed expressing regret at the death of Mr. H. P. Thackersey, and sympathising with his family. A copy of the resolution was sent to the widow of the deceased.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

RESEARCH MEASURES

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

Mr. Buxton, the Minister of Agriculture, announced in the House of Commons that he proposed to set up a committee for scientific research into the foot-and-mouth disease in cattle.

Sir Charles Sherrington, President the Royal Society, will act as Chairman. Mr. Buxton said the Ministry was fortunate in securing Sir Charles Sherrington's services for he was the most eminent man for the purpose.—B. O. W.

STATE PENSIONS FOR WAR WIDOWS.

NO FUND AT PRESENT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons to-day a private member's motion to provide State pensions for widows with children or mothers whose family breadwinners are incapacitated, drew a sympathetic reply from Mr. Showden who, however, said that he was at present unable to provide the necessary twenty millions sterling per annum, on account of other schemes of social reform to which Government was committed. He declared that if he was given time to overhaul the national finances this would be one of the first measures to which he would apply the resources which would then become available.

The House agreed to the motion amid cheers.—Reuter.

LOCK-OUT IN COTTON TRADE.

ANOTHER DEAD-LOCK THREATENED.

LONDON, February 21.

The absence of the cardroom operatives' representativess from the joint Conference at Manchester to establish the agreed system of control for the American yarn sections of the industry has created a deadlock in the scheme. The Conference has been indefinitely adjourned.

It is feared that the dispute may lead to a lock-out in the cotton trade. Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Courts on Thursday afternoon.

GANDHI MONTH.

KHADI HAWKING COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Provincial Khadi Board has started, in cooperation with a number of local Khadi Workers, intensive Khadi Hawking Propaganda to be carried on throughout the Gandhi Month. This work requires a large number of volunteers. Those ladies and gentlemen who are willing to hawk Khadi regularly are earnestly requested to communicate at once with the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee or their District Congress Committees stating their address and the time suitable to them.

The first meeting of the Khadi Hawking Committee for the Gandhi Month will be held at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) today (Friday).

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, and the Girgaum and Bhuleshwar District Congress Committees, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday); hours 3 to 5-0 p.m. for ladies and 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission free.

FALLACIES OF FINANCE MEMBER.

STOP RECLAMATION AND SAKKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Summing up his speech the Finance Member has submitted three propositions before the Bombay Council. Are they facts or fallacies? Let us see:—

(1) "That the Loan Commitments are *not beyond* our power to bear"!!! Who should judge what we can bear? Here money is thrown away in the sea. There money is sunk in Chawls, whose life no one can certify! Here orders are placed in England! There Indian Factories are lying idle. Please note, our gold is in England; and there the Bank rate is three per cent; here in Bombay it is nine per cent' What *national or rational or responsible* Government can throw away its monies in Reclamation and Developments, when Trade and Industry and Educaion are *starved*?

(2) The Finance Member further says, that, "these loan commitments are founded on financial forecasts prepared with the utmost caution and sobriety" !!! The writer *asserts*, that neither the Reclamation forecasts nor the Sukkur Barrage estimates can stand the scrutiny of American or Canadian experts. Let Government publish all the estimates relating to the Reclamation as made out in 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923; and it will be seen, how the scheme is widening, and how the cost of Reclamation is rising!

(3) The Finance Member assures us that "these projects will work out to the permanent financial benefit of the province"! Are not the whole administration of India, the reign of "Law and Order," the Reverse Counils and the Regulation III of 1818 all in the interests of India?! These are all fallacies; and if the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson is determined to afford even the smallest measure of relief to the people of Bombay, let the Reclamation and Barrage schemes be deferred without delay.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

KAIRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your editorial to-day about Kaira, you have hit the right nail, for, as you well know, the location of the District Court at Nadiad instead of at Kaira, the present Head Quarters of the whole District, will prove in future a second Development Department by which further expenses will be asked for, for the shifting of the Head Quarters from Kaira to Nadiad will cost not less than about 50 lacs, if not more. So this item of the expense of the location of the District Court at Nadiad is the thin end of the wedge. The bureaucratic administration is peculiar—that it never takes the public into confidence even though the thing is meant for and advertised as for the Public good. The example of the Borsad police tax is near at hand. I hope our present popular Governor Sir Leslie Wilson will not launch on the big scheme without personally visiting the places himself. All the so-called objections in favour of Nadiad and against Kaira can be disposal of by a gentle curve in the lines of the main B.B. & C.I. Railway through Kaira Camp, which is under the consideration of the Government and will cost loss and be more effective. I hope the members of the newly constituted Council will find time to pay due attention to the matter before voting on this item.—Yours, etc.,

A KAIRIAN.

POONA GOKHALE HALL.

AGA KHAN PROMISES RS. 10,000.

POONA, Feb. 21.

His Highness the Agakhan has promised to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the Gokhale Hall, Poona and not Rs. 1,0000 as reported.

REDUCED RETAIL PRICE OF INSULIN

LONDON, Feb. 20.

It is officially announced that the retail price of insulin will be reduced with effect from February 25th from 150 to 80 pence per 100 units. This is below the most recent American retail price.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Special meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

S. S. "China" with English Mails due to arrive at 8 a.m.

SUNDAY, February 24.

Public Meeting under the auspices of the Press Association of India in connection with Mr. Horniman's deportation, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 41m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

Mrs. Ramabai, the wife of Mr. Vaman S. Dabholker, M.A., LL.B. Solicitor, Bombay, Mr. Khan's Bungalow at Walkeshwar Road, of a son on the 16th instant.

Mrs. Parabai, the wife of Capt. A. Y. Dabholkar, I.M.S., Mrs. Khan's Bungalow at Walkeshwar Road, of a son on the 16th instant.

OOTHAMANA CEREMONY.

The Oothamana ceremony of the late Seth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey whose sad and premature death occurred on Wednesday, the 20th instant, will take place to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at his residence, Soonder Villas, Pedder Road.

LECTURE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.

In place of Prof. Geddes, Prof. S. N. Pherwani will deliver a lecture on "What Social Science stands for" to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The lecture is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

WELCOME TO MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the various Volunteer Corps to be present at the Alexandra Docks, No. 18 Shed tomorrow (Saturday) at 6-30 a.m., to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her arrival (by s. s. Karagola) from Africa. The public are requested to muster strong at the Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SIX MONTHS FOR SMUGGLING COCAINE.

At the Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court on the 20th instant Inspector Navalkar of the Excise Department charged one Shankar Mohan with possessing 4 grains of cocaine without a permit. The facts are that on the 20th instant Excise Department Sepoy No. 37, Imamkhan on suspicion arrested the accused at 2-30 a.m. near Grant Road and found the four packets containing cocaine.

In view of the accused having six previous convictions for possessing cocaine, Mr. N. T. Jangalwala sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

PROSECUTION UNDER FACTORY ACT.

The Spinning Master of the Alliance Cotton Mills at Tardeo was fined Rs. 200 in the Mazagon Police Court on Wednesday for failing to satisfactorily maintain the locking motions on the beater covers and desk doors of several scutchers as required by Rules under the Factory Act. The evidence showed that the scutcher guarding had been deliberately rendered inoperative. The Spinning Master, who pleaded guilty, was fined as stated.

DEATH FROM BLOW IN THE ABDOMEN.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagon Police Court, disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Archekar prosecuted one Kassim for causing the death of Budhia Bhageloo by giving him a blow in the abdomen. The medical evidence showed that the deceased had an enlarged spleen and death was due to internal haemorrhage in consequence of a blow.

Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati requested the Court to take into consideration the long time the accused was in custody, and the fact that according to medical evidence the blow dealt was not necessarily a violent one. The Magistrate convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKET AT RACE COURSE.

Mr. N. T. Jangalwalla, at the Mazagon Police Court on Monday, sentenced a Pathan named Mavlabux Rajaballi to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The facts for the prosecution are that on the 16th instant one S. M. De Souza while buying a ticket at a window in the 1st enclosure the accused relieved him of his purse containing Rs. 11. Police Constable No. 1545/D doing duty in plain clothes saw the act being done and arrested the accused. The Magistrate taking into consideration the accused's previous convictions sentenced him as above.

BOUND OVER FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

An interesting case came up for hearing yesterday morning before Mr. F. Oliveira, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. Mr. T. V. Asquith of Messrs. Asquith and Lord charged one Vincent Madeira with theft of a Tweed suit worth Rs. 75 belonging to the firm. It appeared from the case of the prosecution that the property was found missing on the 14th instant and that the manager identified it when it was shown to him by the police on a later date.

The Police Constable who conducted the investigation said that the accused led him to a Marwadi's at Dhobi Talao where he had pledged the suit for Rs. 10.

When the charge was framed the accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy as that was his first attempt. As the prosecution had no desire either to press the charge the Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for twelve months.

A TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

On the 14th February, before Mr. P. L. Thakker Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bomonjee S. Chinoy, Prosecuting Officer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, prosecuted a passenger named Mahadeo Appa for not travelling by car in which he was issued a direct ticket and for making use of another car which did not entitle him to do so. When asked to buy a fresh ticket he had refused. The accused in his defence stated that the first car in which he was given the direct ticket had reversed which statement having been proved false, His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 7 and one anna for the fresh fare. Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, and the accused had appeared in person.

BOMBAY RACES, 5TH DAY.

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

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FOR

Mr. Horniman.

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

WILL BE HELD AT

MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL

ON

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1924, AT 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1924.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

We pointed out yesterday that much as the Government of India have blundered in respect of Pandit Motilal Nehru's proposal for a Round Table Conference, the position not irretrievable if the Labour Government adhered to the professed intentions of the Labour Party with regard to India. Apart from the opposition of Delhi Die-hards to all progress what mainly seems to determine the attitude of Mr. MacDonald in this question is the possibility of provoking a Parliamentary conflict and risking the existence of his Government. The exigencies of the Parliamentary situation evidently weigh more with Mr MacDonald than the honour of his Party which has over and over again acknowledged India's right to self-determination. The comments of the English Press reflect what the attitude of Parliament is likely to be. The "Daily Telegraph" triumphantly informs us that Whitehall is "*apparently* (our italics) completely unmoved by the result of the debate in the Indian Legislature," that "it seems certain that the Swarajists' proposal for a Round Table Conference will be definitely turned down" and that "the disposition of the Government is to follow the advice of the Government of India and act according to that advice, which is likely to be approved by all parties in Parliament." Whitehall, as the journal says, is only *apparently* completely unmoved; for Lord Olivier has made no secret of the fact that "the important decision of the Indian Legislative Assembly" has so far moved him as to induce him to take time to reconsider his long promised statement.

The London "Times" pontifically delivers itself of the dictum that "sympathy and imagination is required, but the need of the moment is firmness." Sympathy and imagination lead it to concede that "it may be expedient to institute an inquiry into certain administrative defects in the Act." and firmness consists in the declaration that "it is utterly impossible to go further." But, in some ways the most interesting comments are those made by the Liberal organ, the "Manchester Guardian." The Government of India, it points out with truth, is not bound to give effect to the Assembly's resolution—a sufficient condemnation of the Government of India Act, but "to ignore it," the journal adds, "would be to give the Swarajist leader what he most desires, namely, the sympathy and indulgence of constitutionalists when the time comes for putting into execution his threat of continuous and undiscriminating obstruction." The task, it rightly urges, is to restore India's confidence in the British Government. The journal does not object to the idea of holding a Conference but it prefers a Royal Commission though it recognises that if it is to be an efficient instrument for hammering out a new constitution it must secure the respect of all parties in India. The most noteworthy feature of its comments is its suggestion that "Mr. Gandhi's influence and magnanimity might come to our aid in this connection."

This admission of the influence and magnanimity of India's leader, coming as it does from the organ of the Liberal Party, is most important. For Mahatma Gandhi to accept a Royal Commission is, of course, impossible; for a Commission of that kind, apart from the disastrous experience of the Milner Commission, is a denial of India's right to self-determination and the assertion of Britain's trusteeship. But the journal is on the right line in suggesting that a solution of the Indian question can only be brought about through the influence and magnanimity of Mahatma Gandhi. Never had the British Government to deal with a representative of a "subject" people more honourable, more chivalrous and more anxious for peace and reconciliation than is India's leader. He is incapable of demanding what is not consistent with Right and Reason and of taking an unfair advantage in negotiation. All that he wants is that the relations of Britain and India shall be based on the principles which were enunciated by the Scarborough Conference of the Labour Party and reiterated on subsequent occasions: that no Government has a right to govern any country without the consent of its people, and that India must have the right to determine her own constitution. On this basis, that India's freedom must be the supreme interest in everybody's mind, he is ready to negotiate with the British Government and he is the only person who can "deliver the goods." It is for Mr. MacDonald's Government to give proof of their sincerity to bring about a permanent reconciliation between Britain and India. After the significant and timely statement issued by the Independent Labour Party asking the British Government to call a conference of representatives og all parties in India with a view to the acceleration of full self-Government, Mr. MacDonald will stultify his Government in the eyes of the world if he refuses and allows himself to be stampeded by reactionary clamour into a course of policy belying the principles and the professions of his Party.

GUJARAT GANDHI PURSE.

All India knows how proud Mahatma Gandhi is of the people of Gujarat and how he loves the province of his birth. Gujaratis, on their side, have shown in the past how warmly they reciprocate this feeling and how intensely they are proud of Mahatma Gandhi. In their eyes there is no more endearing description of their province than "Gandhino-Gujarat" or "The Gujarat of Gandhi." Their beloved fellow-countryman and leader has at last been restored to them and will soon be among them again. How will they welcome him back? Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel has suggested that as a tangible proof of their affection they should present him with a purse of ten lakhs. Mahatma Gandhi, of course, does not need a pie for himself. On the other hand, Gujarat herself stands badly in need of the sinews of war to continue the national struggle on which she has embarked along with the rest of India. Though appreciable progress has been made by Gujarat in carrying out the Constructive Programme much remains to be done. The educational institutions, unless adequately helped, may wither away. Khaddar propaganda and the elevation of the depressed classes both require funds. Gujarat's quota of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, which Mahatmaji himself had helped to collect, has all been spent. Hence, ample funds will be needed if further progress is to be made. In these circumstances, can the Gujaratis do better than hand over to their leader a fund large enough to enable him to finance the various activities in Gujarat and elsewhere which are so near his heart? Gujarat by helping Mahatma Gandhi will be helping herself. Three years ago Gujarat showed to the world that she is capable of vastly greater sacrifices than that now asked of her. She has her merchant princes, any one of whom, if so minded, can fill the purse to the brim without feeling the poorer. We expect that the Gujarat Gandhi Purse will soon be overflowing.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

University Reform is in the air, and articles appearing in these columns and elsewhere have served to draw attention to its main problems. "The Bombay Chronicle" had raised this subject long before any other newspaper seemed to be aware of it. Last year we urged the University authorities to reconsider the entire foundation of the University on its teaching side. They did not take the warning, and so now are faced with the disagreeable necessity of acknowledging that their Sociological Department has failed after five years of costly experimenting on a lavish scale. We hope that now, in the highest interests of University education in this country, they may be brought to contemplate such radical reforms as will and give the City and the Presidency University arrangements of which India can be proud.

The chief points raised in Mr. Tairsee's articles may be thus summarised: (1) The conversion of the University gradually into a wholly teaching University, from its present constitution as an examining University only, and consequently, (2) Decentralisation of our territorial University into something more in harmony with the cultural divisions of the conglomeration called the Bombay Presidency, (3) the extension of University Education to the masses, and (4) its development in the highest branches of learning so as to promote original thought and research. The essential point of these suggestions is the transformation of the University into a big teaching body, involving closer touch with the people, their needs and requirements. For this purpose the governing body of the University must be vulgarised, as Mr. Tairsee calls it, meaning popularised. The Senate must not only be more fully representative than it is to-day, but it must be much more largely an elective body. And if the elected Senate is by itself unable to administer in everyday affairs, its deputy the Syndicate must be appointed by the Senate with an eye to the administrative ability of the nominess. The chief officers of the University—the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar—must become the full-time, energetic officers of the University, instead of merely patrons of that institution. For such changes, the University must have funds sufficient to allow it to dispense with Government grants and patronage. Whether the fees which the central Bombay University now derives from its examining activities would suffice to make this change we cannot say but in any case a decentralised University could not count upon that source of income as sufficient for such drastic changes. The teaching fees of the various constituent colleges is another source; but even if the resources of the University and colleges are pooled we doubt if the combined purse would be sufficient for the purpose. And this is quite apart from the fact that the colleges may not like to part with their own resources which are slender enough in all conscience, or any part of them and also from the greater proposition of the extension of University activities to branches of learning not hitherto tried, such as Nautical Training and Music academy and High Art. The suggestion, therefore, of approaching the wealthy in the city for more liberal support of Alma Mater is a practical one.

Apart from financial difficulties and those concerned with the extent to which Government control of the University should be maintained, we see no real objection to the aims of the reformers. The extension of University education to those who cannot now afford that luxury and the production of higher research are the necessary counterpoise of that extension. Committees are to India nowadays what Peace Conferences were to Europe in the Lloyd-Georgian era. Here is a chance for quite a respectable one.

Notes of the Day.

English Yarns.

The world is acquainted with Yankee yarns manufactured primarily for home consumption, but English yarns prepared specially for American consumption are, we believe, rather a rarity. We have, however, fortunately come across a sample of the latter variety and hasten to make a present of it to the Indian public. The author of the yarn is an English civil engineer, named Valentine W. Meredith, who took the occasion of his journey through the United States on his way back from India to England last month to enlighten Americans on the situation in this country. According to the New York "Times" (13th January 1924), which publishes an interview with him, Mr. Meredith stated that the political situation in India is "fairly tranquil" and "home rule seems about as far off as ever." There is, of course, the trouble from time to time with the tribes on the north-west frontier—but that is the only bright ray in the otherwise clouded firmament of the "land of regrets." Mr. Meredith, being an engineer, had something to say of that glory of the British Raj, the New Delhi. He stated that the Government of India had already spent around £90,000,000 on the construction of this capital and the whole project, in his opinion, is estimated to cost £(??)0,000,000. Unfortunately—or fortunately—the printer's devil has obliterated the exact figures of this final-estimate and Americans will remain in the dark as to the total cost of the new capital. Who knows but if the Americans knew the truth, they might not try to outdo the Anglo-Indian bureaucrat in capital building! Or, perhaps, the omission to give the correct estimate is intentional on the part of Mr. Meredith, since he must have been well aware of the fact that the Government of India themselves, if questioned on the point, would not be able to state what the total expenditure, past, present and future, on the white elephant would amount to. However, Mr. Meredith had some more interesting information to convey to the Americans, who, as the world knows, are hustlers *par excellence*. The following statement must have made even the hustling Americans gasp in amazement, if not exactly in admiration, at the achievements of their brother Anglo-Saxons in India:

"In building the new city, the different property owners have had to clear out. They did not like it, but they were paid compensation and had to go. All the houses in many parts of old Delhi have been torn down and the narrow, winding, picturesque streets, filled with native bazaars, have been swept away. Americans who visited Delhi twenty years ago will not be able to recognise the new capital city that is rapidly springing up in its place.

One whole broad street will be devoted to European stores, offices and banks. All the streets in new Delhi have been planted with trees, which are protected by brick walls at the present time, to preven tthe cattle destroying them."

The Americans will thus see that an Englishman when he wants—and especially when he can do so at others' expense—can beat the "world-hustler" hollow in his own game. If in the attempt he destroys a portion of a wonderfully picturesque civilisation and sets up in its place a hotch-potch of Greco-Roman and Anglo-Saxon civilisations, he will hardly shed a tear, for in his breast he has no room for any mawkish sentimentality for antiquated things. So much for the British Raj and its achievements.

The Bengal Government's plight.

The plight of Lord Lytton's Government at present will not be envied by any other provincial Government, save perhaps that of the Central Provinces. When the Council reopened on Tuesday, Government sustained three decisive defeats in quick succession and escaped a fourth by one vote only. If the Council progresses at this rate, a deadlock similar to that which has been created in the Central Provinces is bound to come in Bengal sooner than anticipated. The Government was most ill-advised in opposing the extension of the Rent Act, seeing that even the non-official European members of the Council strongly desired the extension. The official opposition to the abolition of the post of Director of Public Instruction was, of course, to be expected, but Indian public opinion is coming to realise the truth that the post is in reality a post of danger to the progress of education, since the bureaucracy uses it invariably to thwart all progressive proposals which may emanate from either the University or the Education Department. There is no necessity for a Director of Public Instruction when there is a Minister appointed to look after the department.

A Czech Orientalist on Franco-Czech Treaty.

Prof. V. Lesny, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Prague (Czecho-Slovakia) who came to India in November 1922 to see the country and spent six months at Dr. Tagore's school at Bolepur sends the following note on the Franco-Czech Treaty specially to "The Chronicle":—"There have been various comments upon the alliance between France and Czecho-Slovakia but no one who has been watching the political developments of Europe during the last year need be surprised on hearing of it. One must have seen that France who never stood so much in need of friends as in the last year, found herself isolated on the Continent. Somebody had to replace the old Russian friend. Was it to be Poland? But Poland had and has still to face many a grave internal crisis. Besides Poland there was Czecho-Slovakia; with Czecho-Slovakia France was connected since she had a friendly feeling for the Czech people for many years before the war and their interests were identical now. On the other hand Czecho-Slovakia is one of the States of the Small Entente, (Petit Entente) which has attained a measure of success in Central Europe. Even small countries as the States of the Small Entente are may—united into a compact entity by common interests—exercise considerable influence. The Franco-Czecho-Slovak alliance came into being only for defending common interests, to keep the peace of Europe and to preserve the principles of the Treaty of Versailles. There is nothing in it which could endanger the peace of Central Europe and both the countries take special pains to emphasize the peaceful tendency of the alliance which is further proved by its being registered at the League of Nations. The situation in Europe is not yet suitable for disarming, but it is an old idea of Dr. Benes the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czecho-Slovakia that such regional treaties may replace for a time the ideal goal of disarming."

Sindhis and Sukkur Barrage.

As the ranks of the Bombay Public Works Department show, the Sindhis, as a race, have distinguished themselves as engineers whenever and wherever opportunities have been given to them to shine in that profession. The Sukkur Barrage project ought to afford them the most splendid opportunity to make the fullest use of their engineering talents, because all the work in connection with this project will be carried on right at their doors. But what does one actually find is the case? Sindhis are being treated as if they were foreigners in their own province! Engineers and even petty clerks are being imported into Sind from the four quarters of India and the just claims of the sons of the soil are being ignored without the least consideration. There are quite a number of Sindhi engineers, some even with high English qualifications, who are unemployed at present, but those in charge of the Barrage have not seen their way to engage the services of more than four Sindhis for the fourteen posts of Assistant Engineers at their disposal. Sindhi engineers who have been trying for employment elsewhere are invariably told that the right place for them in these days is on the Sukkur Barrage and Canal Construction. But when they knock at the door of the office of the Special Engineer in charge of these works, they are told there is no room for them there. There appears to be ample room for any number of non-Sindhees and non-Bombay men. On the Sutlej Valley project in the Punjab and the Sarda Canal project in the United Provinces, local talent has been largely utilised by the local authorities, but on the Sukkur Barrage works the outsider would appear to be the chosen favourite. Is it too much to expect the Indian Member who is in charge of the P. W. D. to see that the just claims of local men are not ignored and that as far as possible local talent, whether in the engineering or clerical line, is encouraged in preference to outside talent?

NEWS ABOUT INDIA IN ENGLAND.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

I do not think that there can be anything more important for the Indian people to understand with regard to England than that the news which trickles through, as sent by special correspondents, is twisted and distorted out of all recognition in England, for those who know India well. Specially serious distortion of news has taken place with regard to the Non-Co-operation Movement. One of the most serious charges against it is, that it is a movement of violence, under the guise of being non-violent; that Mahatma Gandhi had merely put up the principle of Non-Violence as a kind of smoke-screen, while really and truly, in his heart, was violence all the while.

Another mode of thought is this, that Mahatma Gandhi began his Non-Cooperation Movement as a strictly non-violent movement, in intention as well as reality, but when the force of circumstances was too strong for him, he changed his programme (this is what has been reported in England) and encouraged violence. I heard this statement made to me by one of the very highest authorities of the land. When I told him that, it was cruelly untrue, he said "That is what I always understood from the newspapers." He was a very ardent Christian, who thus spoke to me. I said to him: "Sir, if you could deny Christ and give up being a Christian, then it might be possible to think of Mahatma Gandhi giving up Ahimsa or Non-Violence and encouraging violence." I told him how when violence *did* take place in India in spite of all that Mahatma Gandhi could do to prevent it, he called off at a single stroke, at Bardoli, the whole aggressive political programme and faced a political disaster of the first magnitude rather than be untrue to the final and ultimate principle of his religious life.—Ahimsa.

I have told this story, because it will show one of the main reasons for the feeble moral effect of the Non-Cooperation Movement hitherto in England as a weapon to strike hard at public attention. It has struck public attention in the wrong manner. The whole moral effect of it in England has been almost entirely lost. This has been due to the dissemination of news through channels which have perverted it.

On the Continent of Europe there has been a much better service of news. As a consequence, the Continent admires Mahatma Gandhi, while England ignores him or else misunderstands him. In America, also, there has been more independent news-reporting, and the non-cooperation ideas are more correctly understood. I found out one interesting thing concerning the Continent of Europe. The "Modern Review" of Calcutta is very widely circulated among the intellectuals and its articles are constantly translated. The name of Rabindranath Tagore is still on every one's lips. In America, so I have been told by a first hand authority, everything concerning Mahatma Gandhi tells at once as an article of news. The "Century" Magazine made a great hit by publishing, under copyright, a translation of Romain Rolland's famous articles on Mahatma Gandhi. There has been no publication of them and no demand for such a thing in England. Interest in him, except among the very few (especially the Quakers) was almost dead when I was in England last. The news of his serious illness and his operation was put in an out-of-the-way corner of the newspapers, with a very small heading. It was only by accident that I saw it at all. After the first day, no further news was given. I was starting for Marseilles at the time the news came. We sent a cable at once to Mr. Sastri whose name was mentioned as being present in Poona just before the operation and received a somewhat reassuring reply. Nothing further appeared in the Press; nor in the wireless news that reached the steamer every day after I had embarked at Marseilles. My anxiety was very great indeed; for I know how exceptionally weak he was before the operation, and his recovery might have been thrown back by his weakness. I got no fresh news at all at Port Said. But at Aden, the Indian papers were waiting for us and they reassured us. We were soon in "wireless" distance of India and I sent a marconigram to Poona. It went to the wireless station at Karachi and from thence via Bombay to Poona.

I have told all this, because I do not think it possible to exaggerate the way in which vitally important news about India gets either ignored or else distorted when it reaches England. I do not know what can be done to prevent this. The trouble is that the newspapers do not want to hear much about India, unless it has to do with hair's breadth escapes on the Frontier, or the kidnapping of English ladies or some mob riot which has been put down by British soldiers. The Constitutional issue does not interest them. The Non-Co-operation Movement is summed up in their minds by the one word "sedition": and the idea which is present every where is that it needs putting down with a 'firm hand."

The Editors who see more of the press-news telegrams than those which they publish, distort facts in editorials hardly less flagrantly than some of the correspondents in India itself. I will give two extracts, which appeared during the election time, in order to show what I mean.

The 'Evening Daily News' which has a circulation of over 1,000,000 copies, had an article called 'India's Danger', which ran as follows:—

"Owing to the fact that the time of House of Commons is almost entirely absorbed by home politics, Indian affairs come before it only occasionally, and the work of administration is carried on by the India Office with very little interference from the House. Of late years our policy in India has been gradually to prepare the way for that self-government which is the democratic ideal. In order to gain that end it is necessary to recognise that the East differs fundamentally from the West, and that suddenly to introduce Western methods in India would be the best and quickest way of frustrating the end we have in view.

Unfortunately a Socialist Government

(Continued on page 9.)

DOCKERS STRIKE.

PROMPTLY SETTLED.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The dock strike has been settled.—Reuter.

EVIDENCE BEFORE COURT OF ENQUIRY

LONDON, Feb. 20.

At the court of enquiry into the dockers' dispute to-day Mr. Bevin pointed out that the dockers had accepted reductions totalling six shilling a day since 1921, because they were fighting to establish the national agreements which the employers threatened to terminate unless the reductions were accepted. The dockers were also fighting to abolish casual labour which was a social disgrace. Their present claim was a reversion to wages paid in 1922. What had precipitated the present dispute was the attitude of the employers at a meeting fixed by themselves when Lord Devonport on behalf of the employers curtly dismissed the men's delegates without giving any reason. Mr. Bevin asserted that many employers did not give Lord Devonport permission to reject the claim. Indeed, hundreds of companies wanted to pay the increase. Mr. Bevin concluded by saying that if the Court's decision gave a reasonable hope of settlement a conference of delegates would be immediately summoned.

Sir Norman Hill on behalf of the shipowners, contended that the wages reductions were necessary as a consequence of bad trade and denied that the employers had threatened to break up the national agreement. He discoursed at length on the need for restoring international credit and increasing exports, and hard work to repair the war wastage. He said that while frieghts had fallen, the working expenses had not diminished. Many ship-owners had abandoned the hope of ever making profits. Many dockers were making far more than the men producing the articles they handled. (derisive laughter in the dockers' gallery.) Replying to a request of the Chairman to submit statistics of dividends and disbursement Sir Norman Hill suggested to the appointment of a chattered accountant.

The Chairman replied:—"That will never do. The strike must be settled without delay."

The Court hoped to report to the Minister of Labour on February 22nd and then adjourned.—Reuter.

SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT REACHED

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour states that further conferences held at the Ministry under Mr. Shaw's chairmanship have resulted in the representatives of the parties reaching an agreement, the terms of which have been accepted by the employers' representatives. They will be recommended by the men's representatives to the Delegates' Conference which is being summoned to meet at the Ministry of Labour this evening. Subject to their confirmation of the terms, work will be resumed at all ports as soon as arrangements can be made.—Reuter.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The terms of settlement of the dock strike are increase of a shilling per day immediately and further shilling on May 1st and that there shall be no victimisation. The Court of Inquiry has adjourned sine die.

The second shilling is payable on June 1st not on May 1st as originally stated. Resumption of work is expected to-morrow. The terms which include establishment of enquiry into the question of decasualisation must first be approved by the conference of docks' delegates as certain. The situation is complicate by the fact that the Stevedores Union's independent claim for half crown increase has not yet been considered by the employers and resumption will not be fully effective until the stevedores also return.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT A SURPRISE.

LONDON, February 21.

News of the strike agreement was dramatically sudden as it was not known to outside parties immediately concerned that a Conference with the Minister of Labour was taking place.

The latest information last evening was that Mr. Bevin did not meet the employers, but the employers' representatives were holding themselves in readiness for a further meeting to-day. There was an impression that a settlement was likely to-day, but there was no suggestion to this effect. The Minister of Lalpur invited representatives of both the parties to a conference in the early hours of the morning. The news of the settlement, which came, therefore, as a complete surprise, was too late for the majority of this morning papers, though later editions containing the fact were subsequently published. The terms of the settlement have not yet been disclosed. It is believed that the owners have conceded the demand of two shillings increase, one shilling of which will be paid immediately and the remainder subsequently.—Reuter.

EMPLOYERS' NEW OFFER

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

A favourable development took place today in connection with the dockers' claim very ably put forward by Mr. Bevin, their leader. When the court reassembled after lunch, a surprise was created by the holding of a private conversation between Mr. Bevin and the chief representatives of the employers. It was afterwards announced that the court would immediately adjour till to-morrow.

The reason for adjournment, it wa learned, was that the employers were meeting to reconsider their attitude. It was stated that there was a possibility of direct negotiations with the dockers bein resumed with a favourable prospect of settlement. It was later announced that the employers had met and had adjourned until nine o'clock this evening. It was also learned that the Cabinet ministers had received a notification that they might be required to meet before the evening over.

The "Evening News" understands that after this meeting this afternoon, the employers submitted a substantial new off and that Mr. Bevin has undertaken to reply to this by nine o'clock when the employer reassemble. Meanwhile the Government has taken all precautions to insure the supply of foodstuffs. Inquiries made to-day at the Ministry of Transport and the Board of Trade elicited that most essential commodities are available in good quantiti but a close watch is being kept on the situation.

The Premier announced in the House Commons that negotiations were bein conducted with everybody concerned which, when completed, would enable the Government to take all steps which it was determined to take to maintain the food supply —B. O. W.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

FEELING BETTER DAILY.

WOUND NOT YET HEALED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, February 21.

Colonel Maddock with a view to relieve Mahatma Gandhi of pain owing to entire stitching of the wound had removed the stitches and kept the wound open. The wound still gives watery discharge. This morning Colonel Maddock ound two more stitches unabsorbed and removed them immediately. Mahatma Gandhi feels, however, better every day and he will soon recoup his complete health which is expected to heal the wound completely.

It is expected that Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Mr. C. R. Das and Hakim Ajmal Khaa will visit Mahatma Gandhi and discuss wit him the present political problems. Mahatma Gandhi keeps an open mind on controversial matters.

LABOUR'S HOUSING SCHEME

MR. WHEATLEY'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Health, making satisfactory progress in his efforts to evolve a scheme for building houses. It was recently announced that as a result of the Conference at the Ministry, representatives of the employers and the Trade Unions engaged in the building trade had agreed to form a committee with the object of drafting proposals for securing an adequate supply of labour. Mr. Wheatley has now held a conference with another important section of the building industry, namely, the manufacturers of building materials and they have assured the Minister that they will give the Government their whole-hearted support and will not attempt to advance prices as a result of the possible housing scheme.—B. O. W.

JAPANESE LOAN.

FINANCE MEMBER ANSWERS CRITICISMS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Tokio.—Replying to criticism of the loan, the Finance Minister emphasised Japan's immediate need for reconstruction necessitating expenditure of one thousand five hundred million yen, of which one thousand and four hundred million must be raised by domestic and foreign loans and seven hundred millions will be required by the end of 1925. Attention was drawn to Japan's adverse trade balance which is expected to reach four hundred million by March 31st. He paid tribute to he sympathy of the lending countries which was an important asset for the success of the loan.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT WORKERS ASKED TO STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb 20.

The Committee of the Commercial group of Road Transport workers has requested the National Strike Committee to instruct the road transport workers to strike.—Reuter.

STEVEDORES DECIDE TO CEASE WORK

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Meetings of the members of the Stevedores' Union at Poplar and Canning Town have unanimously desided to cease work.—Reuter.

STRIKE SPREADS TO IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The dockers' strike has spread to Ireland. Following instructions from London, the dockers in Belfast have declined to discharge ships from Britain. The dockers in Londonderry have also struck.—Reuter.

BUSMEN'S STRIKE SETTLED

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Busmen's strike has been settled.—Reuter.

PLAYING LANCASHIRE'S GAME.

AN INDIAN MILL AGENT'S WAIL.

MEN DEMAND WAGES FOR LOCK-OUT DAYS.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE TO BE DISOWNED?

MASS MEETING OF OPERATIVES TO-DAY.

Though there is an apparent lull in the situation, it is a mistake to suppose that a stalemate has set in. While the Mill-agents are marking time, perhaps, in the hope that Government may come to their rescue, the operatives are evidently using time to consolidate their strength and are proceeding with the organisation of a union, whose foundations were laid as early as November last, but in connection with which little progress had been made. The operatives are meeting this afternoon to consider the situation and take suitable action. The meeting is to be held under the presidentship of one of the operatives and the proceedings will be conducted entirely by what the elite of the city elegantly terms the "mill-hands"! It will be free from the domination of the intellectuals and naturally the doings of the meeting will be awaited with interest, for it marks a great advance in the evolution of Indian Labour.

I have already pointed out how there is excellent indigenous leadership behind the men. Though the capitalist Press has sneered at them as "ignorant and illiterate", it must be admitted that they are more intelligent than cutsiders care to imagine, that they know what they want and realise the weaknesses of their opponents.

I had a talk with some of the real, live, leaders of the operatives, who have hitherto quietly directed the strike, and I feel convinced that a committee, such as the Bombay Government has under contemplation, will not answer the purpose at all. Obviously the Government is reckoning without its host, and on the incorrect information supplied by interested or ignorant parties about the inwardness of the operatives' determination. It would be a sad mistake for the Governor strongly to take up a position, which is insecure, for it would lower his prestige in the opinion of the working classes. It will be remembered, how in 1919, Sir Leslie Wilson's predecessor in office was betrayed by his bad advisers into taking a false step in connection with a similar situation; therefor I hope Sir Leslie will be circumspect.

The men, it appears to me on careful investigation, will not accept any Committee, on which the real representatives of the operatives are not allowed equal opportunities and equal numerical strength. They are not disposed this time to trust their interests to the keeping of outside people, however benevolent and well-intentioned, for the simple reason that the latter do not care to, and cannot, properly represent the men's interests. I have reason to believe that the men's leaders have determined to disown publicly persons who have hardly any right to speak for the operatives, and who possess no proper mandate to negotiate on their behalf. The men insist that they should be represented by people who are mill-workers, and who possess the confidence of the rest of the mill-operatives. The Government and the public will learn, in the course of the day, what the men's intentions are, and who their representatives are to be. It seems as if the Strike Settlement Committee, which claims to have been appointed by a meeting of the operatives, has ceased to command the influence of even a section of the operatives and, in view of this, the Committee's claim to negotiate on behalf of the men appears preposterous. I have no wish to anticipate the course of events, but I may state that the issue at present is not merely one of bonus for the past year. The men now allege that by declaring the lock-out and causing unnecessary distress among the workers and their families, the mill-agents have committed a great act of "Zoolum", and that the men are, therefore, entitled to compensation for the period of protracted unemployment. Evidently this question of wages for the period of the lock-out is to be made a live issue, and the longer the mill-agents wait in the hope of a settlement, the more insistent are the demands of the men likely to become. It is a pity that in India there is as yet no institution charged with dealing with industrial disputes and the machinery of Government also, as compared with that of England, is too immobile to be of any use in a grave crisis. Public opinion is also ineffective, so the duel between capital and labour must be fought out to the bitter end, leaving in its trail all the agony, all the distress, all the heart-burning which a defeat gives rise to.

As regards the position of the mill agents, I have already given facts to show that their lot is not at all an enviable one. An influential Indian mill-agent, in the course of a talk, bitterly complained of bad luck, which has tied him down to the apron-strings of an Association, which does not represent the interests of the Association. He told me, in confidence, of course, that the show was practically run by about thirty members, while the rest of the mill-agents remained indifferent spectators, notwithstanding that their interests were being gambled away. He also said that of the thirty, about ten were for granting the bonus and resuming work, while the remaining twenty were die-hards. He was of opinion that the interests of the mill-agents were being sacrificed in the interests of the Lancashire manufacturers, and deplored the undue domination of certain European members in the counsels of the Association. The misfortune of my friend like that of others who have shown a culpable apathy to their own interests as well as the interests of the industry, is that he lacks the assurance to make himself felt. I gathered from his talk, that with small exceptations, the mills had made no loss during the past year and had paid large amounts by way of incometax; and the mill-agents as a whole, would not have grudged the bonus, had it not been for the premature intervention of the Mill-owners' Association. He delefully admitted in conclusion that all that the mill-agents had been asked to suffer for was the false prestige of the Association. Apparently, the idea is gaining among a section of the mill-agents, that they are merely pawns in the game of Lancashire, which some interested people are astutely playing. There could not be more short-sighted action on the part of the Indian mill-agents than the prolonging of the deadlock, with its incidental losses to the industry. From what I have heard, it seems as if the crisis came as a God-send to the Lancashire manufacturers, who are said to be making good on the sly. Every day that is lost before arriving at a settlement means fresh gain to the foreign manufacturer.

If the Government really means business and aims at the termination of the disnute, it will need more than a Committee of the type that is now proposed. If the Committee is to be deprived of the power of making equitable awards after fully hearing both sides, it will be serving no useful purpose, no matter how disinterested its report may be. A Committee, under such circumstances, can only bring fresh discredit on the Government, without doing any good to the mill-agents or protecting the interests of the operatives. I may state in parenthesis, that before the leaders of the men can accept responsibility openly for advising the men, it is necessary that Government should guarantee to them that they will not be victimised by the employers, when the crisis is past. Previous experience has naturally left the men shy of publicly assuming leadership because of various individuals having been ruthlessly victimised for their supposed complicity in instigating industrial strife.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LABOUR LEADERS MEET GOVERNOR

There are no further developments in the strike situation. The men are still firm in their demand of a bonus, and their peaceful conduct hitherto has elicited the admiration of all. Of all the strikes, the present one has been conducted with the utmost non-violence, and yesterday, as usual, the streets in the mill area were deserted. There were hand-bills circulated among the men asking them to be firm in their demands and to continue the strike, as they were nearing success.

A deputation of the labour leaders, or rather of the Committee, called at the Secretariat yesterday at 12-45 p.m. by appointment to see the Governor. It consisted of Messrs. Baptista, Ginwalla, Kanji Dwarkadas, Jhabvala and Sahasrabudhe It was a private conference and the Press was not admitted. It is stated a statement will shortly be issued to the Press. The Conference lasted for about 45 minutes.

PROPOSED ENQUIRY.

From enquiries made and from the statement of the President of the Corporation yesterday, it appears that the Governor is going to appoint a committee, in a day or two, to consider the dispute between the Mill-workers and the Mill-owners' Association. Whatever opinion the Committee might arrive at would not be binding on either party, as neither the mill-owners nor the men would like to be coerced. But the Committee will be in a position to arrive at a just decision on the question in dispute, which now seems impossible of settlement.

The personnel of the Committee is not known, but from what was stated in the Corporation it appears that Mr. R. P. Masani, the Deputy Commissioner, is going to be one of the members. It is stated that the Committee will be able to arrive at a speedy decision, after exploring all avenues. Although the Committee will not be able to force the hands of either party, any decision which is come to will probably have public opinion in its favour. Therefore the

(Continued on next page).

INDIA'S CLAIM FOR FREEDOM.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY'S SUPPORT.

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES SUGGESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

A Reuter's wireless message states that the Independent Labour Party has issued a statement asking the Government to call a conference of representatives of the parties in India with regard to the acceleration of full self-government.—Reuter.

(Amplification of the above wireless message.)

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party has issued a statement fully reassociating itself with the demand of the Indians for political and economic liberty, assuring the Indian workers of its sympathy and support in their struggle against the "inhuman" conditions, welcoming the release of Mr. Gandhi and calling for the unconditional release of other Indians imprisoned for purely political offences as dissociated from acts of violence or incitement thereto. The statement reiterates the view that the Kenya decisions should be reconsidered, urges the immediate appointment of a commission to revise the Government of India Act and, in view of the adoption of Pandit Nehru's resolution by the Assembly, asks the British Government to consider the advisability of inviting representatives of the parties in India to a conference with regard to the acceleration of full self-government which should be impeded by no claim that Britain is the rightful ruler of India.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY WITH THE 'EXTREMIST'

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Discussing Home Rule for India, the "Daily News" says what is in question is the best way of realising the ideal. It is not wicked of the Indian nationalist to be impatient for its realisation; it is even a promising sign. But he is mistaken in his apparent refusal to give the new machinery a fair trial because the only one condition which can properly be attached to any refusal or even any limitation of self-government is that its grant shall not result in mere anarchy and disorder. Even this condition must be imposed solely for India's sake. If that is believed, even the Extremist opposition will lose almost all its force.—Reuter.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

NO ASSISTANCE FROM DOMINIONS

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Beauchamp who is an advocate of free trade drew attention to the high duties levied on British goods under preferential tariffs when they entered the Dominions, and to the Indian tariffs.

Lord Arnold replying stated that the preference ranged from 3 per cent. in the case of South Africa to 25 in one instance in the case of Australia. Neither Newfoundland nor India had granted Britain any preference. He stated that the average actual amount of duty collected on British goods, entitled to preference and entering the four Dominions, was approximately ten per cent. *ad valorem*. After a long analysis of all the aspects of tariffs and preferences Lord Arnold expressed the opinion that the Dominions, on the whole, had arranged their tariffs so as to favour British goods as against foreign, but the duties in many cases were still high after the preference had been deducted, while in the cases where it had been decided to protect Dominion industries either no preference or an insignificant preference was accorded. He was not suggesting a complaint, however, against the Dominions, who had complete freedom to settle their own affairs.

Lord Oliver stated that a Tariff Committee was to be established in India. The question of giving preference would possibly be raised, but he held out little hope from that.

Lord Olivier, continuing, pointed out that the Indian tariff was ostensibly for revenue purposes; consequently, no concession or preference could be given without finding an alternative source of revenue. The question of giving preference might doubtless be raised before the Tariff Committee, but as far as he was able to judge the advantage of preferences now granted to the Government of India under the existing scheme were insufficient to offer great temtation to the Government of India to make any considerable alteration in their tariff system in the direction of preferences; unless a line was taken, which he thought was unlikely to be taken, and preference given on the tariff affecting foodstuffs and other products which were the principal exports of India. No amount of discussion regarding the wisdom or expediency of any line of preferential tariff in India would affect the question, because it was a matter which rested entirely with the Government of India —!

Lord Devonshire deprecated the suggestion that the assistance the Dominions had granted us was not appreciated. He hoped Government would be guided by the great results already achieved and further develop imperial trade—(cheers.)—Reuter.

SOCIALIST AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, February 21.

Paris.—The Chamber has by 355 votes to 215 rejected a Socialist amendment cancelling the article 36 of the Government's Financial proposals, which provides for the disposal of State match monopoly.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN.

PASSPORT AUTHORITIES' DISCOURTESY.

PROTEST TO THE PREMIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Mr. Horniman has applied repeatedly for passport during the last three years. The last application was made on September 12 and he received a stereotyped reply, "The matter is receiving attention." He sent a letter to the Passport Office early in January and again received the same stereotyped reply. On the 9th instant he wrote to the Prime Minister drawing his attention to the Foreign Affairs drawing as the Secretary for discourteous treatment by the Passport Office and asking for Mr. Macdonald's personal attention to the matter with a view to obtaining a definite reply. Mr. Macdonald letter has yet been received. He is possibly awaiting a reply to his communications from India.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' DEMAND.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India, the following resolution was adopted:—

That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India conveys its appreciation of the action of the Legislative Assembly in passing by a large majority the resolution moved by Mr. V. J. Patel for the immediate annulment of all restrictions which prevent Mr. Horniman from returning to India.

In view of the statement of the Home Member of the Government of India, in the course of the debate on the resolution, that the question of permitting Mr. Horniman's return rests with the Secretary of State for India and the British Government, and that the decision of these authorities as well as of the Government of India will be largely influenced by the opinion of the Government of Bombay in the matter, this meeting represents to His Excellency the Governor in Council that he should immediately take the initiative in getting the embargo on Mr. Horniman's return removed and that by doing so His Excellency's Government will be acting in consonance with the desire of the people of India, and especially of this Presidency.

This meeting further represents to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and through him to His Majesty's Government that Indian public opinion expects confidently that they will be pleased to revoke immediately the prohibition of Mr. Horniman's return to India.

That these resolutions be communicated to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India and to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the last with a request that he would lay them before His Majesty's Government for their immediate and favourable consideration.

SCHEME FOR GOLD CREDIT BANK.

EXPERTS COMMITTEE ACCEPTS PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Paris.—Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, has left for Berlin and will return to Paris in a week when he will again confer with the experts committee with regard to the details of his scheme for a gold credit bank which the experts, it is understood, have accepted in principle.—Reuter.

TREATY WITH EMIR FEISUL

COMMONS TO RATIFY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Mosley Mr. MacDonald said that the Treaty with Emir Feisul, along with the protocol of 1923 and the subsidiary agreements would be submitted to the Commons for ratification.

Lord Winterton asked if that meant that it would be submitted with the full support of the Government.

Mr. MacDonald replied: "Certainly." He added this was one of Government's inheritances which they would carry out.—Reuter.

RATIFICATION OF TURKISH TREATY

LORDS PASS FIRST READING.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The House of Lords to-day passed the first reading of the bill to ratify the Turkish Peace Treaty. The second reading will be taken up on February 28th.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

The death has occurred of Sir Malcolm Morris.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Brigadier-General J. S. Nicholson, Member of Parliament for Abbey Division of Westminster.—Reuter.

The Steamer "Media" from Calcutta with a cargo of jute arrived here to-day and has started discharging cargo. It will be remembered that a fire broke out in number two hold on February 9th.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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BIGGER BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Thursday at 2 p.m. in the Town Hall under the presidency of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, when discussion on the budget estimates for 1924-25 was resumed.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat cities) resumed the discussion by reading his manuscripts which was inaudible to the Press table. Mr. K. F. Nariman raised a point of order that the Hon. member was reading his speech from manuscripts to which the President ruled that there was no definite ruling in regard to reading of Manuscripts, but it was always discouraged except on special occasions. As this was an occasion for budget discussion, he did not want to stretch the point and therefore he would allow reading of the MSS.

Mr. Mansuri then urged for proper police arrangement in Ahmedabad to control the vehicular and motor traffic. The growing motor traffic was a source of danger to the life and property of the public. He pointed out that the Mahomedan education was hopelessly neglected and the late Minister of Education had given a sharp cut to Mahomedan education. He wound up with a request to fill the post of Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad from the Mahomedan community.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi City) then also read notes from his MSS. and emphasised the fact that a sound budget connoted greatest good to the greatest number, and reflected the true material condition of the people, fed the nation building departments and made every effort to relieve unemployment. The budget presented before the House, he said, failed from all these requirements and was disappointing.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Sir Lawless Hepper (Director of Development) then made a lengthy statement in regard to the criticisms made against the Development Department in the course of the last two days. He said:—

The prevailing tone of pessimism which has characterised the remarks which Hon. members have made in regard to the work of the Development Department makes it, I think, desirable that I should do what I can to dispel some of the gloom which appears to surround the subject in the minds of some Hon. members.

I will deal first with the reference made by my Hon. friend the member representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber in regard to the question of establishment. He was not quite right in saying that the figure had increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 33 lakhs. It has as a matter of fact increased from Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs. Still I recognise that in view of my assurance to him, to which he referred, that steps were being taken to reduce expenditure in the suburban area, it is necessary that I should explain the increase. The cost of establishment in the suburban area has been reduced by Rs. 77,600 and I am glad to be able to inform the House that retrenchment in this case has begun at the top. One post of Superintending Engineer has been abolished and Nos. 2 and 3 Project Divisions have been amalgamated. One post of an Executive Engineer has also been done away with as well as two posts of Assistant Engineers and there has been a corresponding reduction in the lower grades. I should have liked to reduce the establishment still further and every endeavour will be made to do this, but a considerable amount of work is required in connection with Town Planning Schemes and Water Supply to which I shall refer later on. The main increases under establishment charges are Rs. 1,13,570 for additional dredging staff to permit of three dredgers working next season, Rs. 2,25,300 on account of municipal taxes on completed chawls, Rs. 95,000 on account of law charges in connection with land acquisition cases and about Rs. 1,25,000 to meet annual increments.

RECLAMATION.

Coming to works I will first refer to the Back Bay Reclamation and I would invite the attention of Hon. members for the figures given on pages 122-125 of the Blue Book. It will be seen that in the case of items 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14, no provision has been made in 1924-25. The sanctioned figures against these items amount to Rs. 247½ lakhs, of which Rs. 225¼ lakhs will be spent by the end of the current year after which no further expenditure is foreseen. There is, therefore, a saving of about Rs. 22¼ lakhs on the items I have mentioned. In addition, a saving of about Rs. 17 lakhs is expected against item 4 as it has been decided, since the budget was framed that the construction of further cross walls will be unnecessary. This is due to the fact that since the dredging commenced in December, it is found that the material being pumped is of much better quality than had been anticipated. No excesses are anticipated under other items and although some re-allocation of expenditure between items will be necessary, it is apparent that so far as the work has gone, it is within the estimate both as to cost and time. The actual amount of filling completed since the dredger started work amounts to 1¼ million cubic yards. I am not prepared to say what the actual cost per square yard will be. Government have already informed the Indian Merchants' Chamber that it is estimated that at the time when land first becomes available for sale, it will have cost no more than Rs. 28 per square yard. I shall not, however, be accused of undue optimism if I express the opision that in view of the figures I have given this estimate cost per square yard is well on the safe side. It is difficult perhaps to convince those who roundly assert that money is being thrown into the sea or that a financial burden is being imposed on future generations. The present trade depression should not, I suggest, be allowed to tinge our anticipations and I am quite prepared to leave to the common sense of the business community of this city to decide whether or not the Back Bay Reclamation is really likely to fulfil the gloomy prognostications which some Hon. members have indulged in.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

The main criticism in regard to the Industrial Housing Scheme is that the rooms are dark, that the rents are too high for the working classes and that the tenants are actually of a better class than those for whom the scheme is intended. As regards the windows, it has to be accepted, whether we like it or not, that the people who come to live in these chawls have not been accustomed to the amount of light and air which their more fortunate fellow-citizens prefer. It is the experience of the Improvement Trust and others who have built chawls that window and other openings are quickly closed in by improvised means. The first type of window was an attempt at a compromise, designed in consultation with the Advisory Committees and with chawl occupants themselves, and there have been very few complaints from tenants. Since last year, however, the design has been changed and open windows are now being provided in all new chawls. When the 16,880 rooms under construction or arranged for are completed, there will be 6,240 rooms with the old type of window and 10,640 with the new one. None of the new type rooms have yet been occupied and it remains to be seen whether the additional facilities for light and air will be appreciated or not.

RENT PER ROOM.

As regards the rent the average first fixed was Rs. 10 per room, but owing to the extra expense of fitting *sahanis*, it has now been increased to Rs. 11 per room where this facility is provided. Experience shows that the higher rate is willingly paid and both at Naigaum and De Lisle Road there are waiting lists of tenants requiring accommodation. At Worli the rooms are not so readily let as the site at present lacks many of the unnecessary amenities in the way of roads, lighting, shops and markets. But in time the scheme will acquire the desired "atmosphere" and will, I believe, be as popular as any of the others.

Turning to the criticism that the working classes do not occupy the rooms I would invite a reference to the tables given on page 34 of the "Labour Gazette" for January, 1924. It will be seen that out of 2,328 tenants, 84.49 per cent. belonged to the working classes. The percentage of mill-hands was 62.5 per cent. Excluding certain rooms occupied by the police and the Infant Welfare Society, the percentage of tenants belonging to working classes was over 90 per cent.

SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

This brings me to the question of the Suburban Schemes and I will deal first with those for residential purposes. And since Hon. members should think that such schemes must be a failure unless the plots are sold as soon as ready, I would like to explain the method by which the forecast is prepared. The cost of the scheme include two main items, land acquisition and making the roads. A reasonable number of years generally 6, is assumed for the completion of the scheme and compound interest at 7 per cent. is calculated on the cost of acquisition over the whole period on the assumption that the expenditure will be incurred at the outset. Compound interest at 7 per cent. is also calculated on the cost of roads assuming, in this case that the expenditure will be spread out over the period and when the establishment charges are added the final cost to Government at the end of the sixth year is ascertained. From this is calculated the rate per square yard which must be charged to cover the cost, assuming the whole of the land is sold in a block at the end of the sixth year. This is a theoretical assumption only, but the same result will be attained if one-twelfth of the area is sold per annum for 12 years commencing from the first year, the loss of interest on land sold after the end of the sixth year being compensated for by interest on land disposed of before that date. It thus follows that in all these schemes we have allowed for sales being spread over a considerable period and do not contemplate immediate disposal.

Turning to schemes themselves Suburban Scheme No. 8 (Chapel Road, Bandra-, which is a small scheme of 28 acres has been completed, 96 per cent. of the area has been disposed of and the Directorate has received Rs. 9,000 more than it has spent, when interest and all other charges are included. In addition we have over 21,000 square yards still for disposal and anticipate a profit of some Rs. 50,000 or so.

Suburban Scheme No. 7 (Khar) is a large scheme of 176 acres, but we have only developed a portion of it comprising 165 building plots, of which 95 have been sold. Further expenditure on the scheme will be suspended until the demand for land increases as it is expected to do when the new Khar Station, now under construction, is completed. Five years are allowed for completion of this scheme and ten years for disposal of land.

In the case of Industrial Schemes the method of preparing the forecast is the same and for want of time I will only refer to Ambernath. In this case, the time for completion is taken at 10 years and the period for disposal of about 60 factory sites at 20 years or say 3 factory sites per annum. In two years we have sold only four so we are somewhat behind-hand- but looking to the present depressed conditions I do not think that the position is such as to cause any alarm.

I have referred already to the Town Planning Schemes and I do so again because the fact that ten Town Planning Schemes have been sanctioned involving an expenditure of Rs. 9,58,000 at the expense of the land-owners of which Rs. 3,63,000 has already been spent does not suggest that there are any real grounds for pessimism. If owners are willing to pay for roads to open up their properties, to the extent which they are doing, it is obvious that the people who are in the best position to judge are not in any doubt as to the future of Suburban Development.

UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

Mr. C. M. Saptarishi (Ahmednagar) enquired why Government had not yet taken up the question of judicial and executive functions. He said the Government had one way or the other delayed and protracted the introduction of free and primary compulsory education and condemned the policy of the Government. He urged the Government to revise their excise policy and adopt the principle of local option.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) urged that Englishmen in India should look upon Indians as their fellow-subjects and not as the ruled. He compared the average income of Englishmen and Indians and said Indians were taxed a hundred times more than Englishmen.

POLICY OF PROHIBITION.

Mr. A. M. Dehelvi (Minister, Excise and Forest,) then said that he belonged to the first and greatest temperance society, viz., world, viz., he was a Mahomedan. Besides he was elected by six Mahomedan districts to whom he will have to face as their elected representative. He was also a Minister of the Government and had taken up the Excise portfolio with the same zeal as other members of the House to serve the interests of their electors. He was endeavouring to carry out the great pious wish of the people. There was some misunderstanding in regard to the assurance of his predecessor that he would introduce the policy of prohibition. He said he never promised such a thing. All that he said was that an attempt would be made to check the liquor traffic in every possible way. He then submitted that rationing system had proved so far satisfactory and the same policy would be continued this year. Their main object should be to try to check a man from drinking in excess. In regard to the Excise Committee he said their report is getting ready and will be submitted to the Government shortly.

The President here announced that H. E. the Governor had approved of the election of Mr. Pahalajani as Deputy President.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. today.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The most outstanding feature of to-day's sitting was the wonderful response of the Education Minister to an opinion ventured in "The Chronicle". Mr. Jadhav has changed both his costume and his turban. I heard an official member whisper that Mr. Jadhav "seemed anxious not to fall into "The Chronicle's" displeasure'. If the minister's new suit of Indian pattern which so admirably fits him is any index to his responsiveness to public opinion, then indeed he deserves congratulations. His replies tomorrow to interpellations will constitute the real test—whether or not he has been swallowed by his Civilian colleagues. Let us wait and see.

* * * *

Government members who were smarting yesterday under the provocative outspokenness of Jayasukhlal Mehta and Nariman showed a brighter face to-day; and Mr. Cadell was seen turning round to the Press Gallery with a proud face trying to spot the sinner who had dared to chronicle his fall. Officials were happy not without reason. To-day they found an uncompromising advocate in a non-official member, and an elected one to boot! A Sind member with an unpronouncable name protested his loyalty and promised unstinted support, in a long speech. He was loyal, loyal by instinct, loyal by tradition, loyal by immemorial usage and what not. No scheme, be it Back Bay Reclamation or Sukkur Barrage, was ever likely to be wrong in principle, pointed it fulfilled one condition namely that "our paternal Government" had recommended it. Did not the Schemes attacked by Hon. Members fully satisfy this essential condition? And, what more do you want? Show your loyalty by supporting our Government. This was the essence of the gentleman's speech.

* * * *

His excellent advice, which was backed up by the loud cheering of our 'Ma Baps,' fell on deaf ears For, every non-official, Swarajist or Non-Swarajist, who spoke assumed an attitude of uncompromising opposition and tore down the budget. One of them referring to the financial policy went so far as to say that Government were gambling. I have never come across a more ungrateful set of men. Even Mr. Dabholkar went to sleep and had to be waked up by Dr. Dadachanji.

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Really, the most notable performance of the day was the one so nervously enacted by Sir Lawless Hepper, Director of Bombay Development. He assured the Council that the tenants themselves were responsible for the unmerited slur cast upon his department by the Honourable Members. Non-officials looked up, when Sir Lawless added that the poor people were not accustomed to plenty of fresh air and sunlight such as their more fortunate brethren enjoy. That was why our Development Chawls were like dens unfit for human habitation. If members doubted him, they could refer to the Improvement Trust. The Trust would bear testimony to the fact that the tenants occupying Trust Chawls closed their windows with screens and 'purdah.' Did not that justify the Development authorities in constructing windowless buildings? For sheer merciless logic you could hardly find an equal to Sir Lawless

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I very much missed Mr. Tairsee in the Visitors' Gallery. If he had been present, I have no doubt but that he would have profited by Sir Lawless' excellent logic and what is more, would have unreservedly withdrawn his charges. Mr. Cadell, however, did not seem very grateful to the Development Director for the latter's strong plea for sanction of the budgeted amount, precisely for the logical reasons set forth in his manuscript eloquence. The problem for the Finance Member is: What is to become of the pure air and sunshine? I do not know if he cried "Et tu Brute." Not possessing his confidence, I am unable to vouch for it. But his looks suggested something of the kind; and he was justified.

PLAYING LANCASHIRES' GAME.

(Continued from previous page.)

labours of the Committee will be directed more towards informing public opinion after clearing the situation. The Committee, it is stated, will begin its work almost immediately.

GIRNI KAMGAR MAHAMANDAL:

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a mass meeting of the Mill operatives will be held to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Dr. Kunthe's Compound near Chinchpokli Station, under the presidentship of Mr. D. A. Bhatvadekar, Sizing Jobber, Premier Mill. All the mill operatives are requested to attend.

STRIKE IN P AND O. BANK.

SEQUEL TO EXTRA ORDINARY DISMISSALS.

An event of unusual significance to the clerical community of Bombay occurred in a local banking office on Thursday. The whole clerical staff of the P. and O. Banking Corporation struck work at 10-30 a.m. The circumstances which led to this sudden development are said to relate to the supersession of Indian employees in favour of Europeans.

As a result of the recent Tata-Central Bank amalgamation, a number of European officers, it will be remembered, were discharged from the service of the Tata Bank. These people retired to England and, it is said, secured appointments there from the Head Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation in London as employees in their Bombay Office. Gradually these appointments were given effect to in the Bombay branch and reductions, ostensibly on the ground of retrenchment, were made among the original staff, making room for the discharged hands of the old Tata Bank. Meanwhile the old staff of the P. and O. Banking Corporation looked upon these changes with concern and increasing suspicion. But matters came to a head, it is said, yesterday. The head cashier of the Tata Bank was engaged in the place of a very old employee, who, it is said, has been serving the Corporation for a number of years. The latter was without any reasonable cause given the alternative of either serving under the new man as a deputy cashier or taking charge of the branch office at Ballard Pier. The old cashier accepted the latter choice. But the result of the change was that the new man removed, "in the interests", so it is said, "of the smooth working of the department the whole of the original staff of cash department and brought in his own men.

In sympathy with the old staff of the cash department who have been thus thrown out the employees in all the other departments came out yesterday morning. They, however, resumed work at 12-30 p.m. in response to the promise contained in the following notice put up by the Acting Inspector of Branches:—

NOTICE.

Any changes which have been made in the personnel of the Cash Department have nothing to do with the remaining Departments in the office, and have been made in the interest of the Bank.

Members of the Staff are instructed to resume their duties at once, and any complaints or grievances will be dealt with after office hours to-day.

(Sd.) R. NICHOLSON,
Acting Inspector of Branches.

21-2-24.

The incident is making a stir in commercial and clerical circles and further developments are awaited with great interest.

A WAY OUT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our city at present is in a dangerous state of industrial dead-lock. Obstinately the mill-owners take one view of the matter, as obstinately the operatives take another, and there seems to be no agency to set them at one. And yet the dead-lock is not incapable of being overcome. If ever there was a good case for adopting the principle of meeting half-way in industrial affairs, it is in that of the present mill-trouble. All are agreed that the trouble is over the Bonus, which the operatives feel they were tacitly promised and to which their masters rightly maintain they have no claim whatever. Theoretically and economically the case for the masters is complete. But a national industry is or should be more than the mere give-and take of economic adjustment. Besides, when dead theory is translated into living practice, it cannot be divorced of the human element. And human element is such shifting quantity that it has never been nor ever could be satisfactorily regulated on the principles of profit-and-loss philosophy.

The bare fact that the mill-owners put up a notice in June or July last that there would be no bonus given to the operatives at the end of the year, shows that they knew that their operatives were working for them on the assumption that they would be receiving bonus. It was no doubt a wrong assumption on the part of the operatives, but no one can dispute the fact of the assumption. And as mill-owners knowing of that wrong assumption had taken six months to correct it, it is but meet that they should pay bonus for the unnotified period of the year This, know, in the present state of the industr would not be economically sound, but th price paid would not be too heavy, in the end to avoid the black resentment that would follow the defeat of the men. Nor would that be "yielding" on the part of the masters, any more than it would be "giving in" on the part of the operatives to give up their claim to bonus for the notified period.

On the basis of such a fair compromise each side could meet the other with any feeling of embitterment. Of course, it would not do for either side to approach the other directly with the proposal, but an atmosphere for such a compromise must be created by the press and public at large and then the Government must step in and bring it about.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. WADIA.

Woodlands, Chembur,
Feb. 20.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

"CAPE TIMES" AGAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Capetown.—The "Cape Times" disputing the contention of Indians that the Class Areas Bill constitutes a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914, in regard to the vested rights refers to the findings of the select committee of 1919 on the question of Indian traders in the Transvaal and says that the committee took the view that vested rights were the actually existing rights held by individual men. "Successes" is held to mean "successors in title." The "Times" points out that on this interpretation the Class Areas Bill cannot be construed as a breach of agreement. The Bill respects the actually existing vested rights of all Indians to whom the provision of the Bill may be applied and refers only to new licenses and further leases and acquisitions of land. The paper declares that the one provision which might conceivably be regarded as a breach of the spirit of the Smuts Gandhi agreement technically—well inside the agreement—is that which lays down that the existing lease may be renewed only if the option of renewal has been included in the existing lease and upon that point Mr. Duncan has promised consideration.—Reuter.

INDIANS PREPARED TO RESIST

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Cape Town—Mr. Essop Mian, speaking here to-day as the leader of the South African Indians, declared: "If Government insists on enforcing the principle embodied in the Class Areas Bill then we are prepared, as British subjects and for our nationhood as Indians, to resist it to the uttermost."

SEQUEL TO POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

RESTAURANT WAITER SHOOTS FASCIST LEADER.

LONDON, February 21.

Paris.—A heated political argument in a restaurant resulted in a newly engaged waiter named Bonomi drawing his revolver and shooting a customer in the head. The victim is Bonservis, the leader of the Fascist Party in Paris and one of Mussolini's oldest supporters. He is also the Director of Paris newspaper "Litalia Nouvelle" and the Paris correspondent of a Rome newspaper "Popolo D'Italia." Bonservis was taken to hospital in a very critical condition. Bonomi, when arrested, declared that he was an anarchist.—

Bonomi declares he is an anarchist but the attack on Benservisi was purely a private action. He hated Facista dictatorship and wished free conscience for thousands of oppressed Italians.—Reuter.

CLEARING EX-PRESIDENT'S MEMORY.

MR. VANDERLIP SUED FOR LIBEL.

LONDON, Feb. 21

New York.—The joint owners of the "Marion Star" are suing Mr. Vanderlip for six hundred thousand dollars for alleged slander and libel implicating the "Marion Star" in the oil scandal. Mr. Vanderlip previously testified before the committee enquiring into the oil scandals, that he had no facts whatever to substantiate the use of Mr. Harding's name in his recent speech but suggested enquiry into the circumstances of the sale of the "Marion Star" thinking it was a public duty to call attention to the rumours in order to kill them. He had been a lifelong friend of Mr. Harding and merely wanted to clear the late President's memory of whispering campaign against him.—Reuter.

MEETING UNEMPLOYMENT.

GOVT. TO LAY OUT CRUISERS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A Reuter wireless message states Government have decided, in view of unemployment, to lay down five cruisers and two destroyers. —Reuter.

BABY WEEK IN INDIA.

LADY CHELMSFORD PLEASED AT SUCCESS.

LONDON, February 21.

Some surprise has been caused by the "Daily Mail's" belated criticism of the Baby Week in India, especially as it does not reflect the general opinion of the Press here, including the "Times," which during the Baby Week published favourable comments on it. Viscountess Chelmsford, the founder of the All-India Maternity Welfare Association, interviewed by Reuter was delighted at the success of the Baby Week and the active participation of Lady Reading. She declared that the Association had already thoroughly proved the value of accumulating knowledge and combating the high infant mortality.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SERVICES.

LONDON, February 21.

The Committee apointed by the Postmaster-General to advise him without delay on a policy which can be adopted with regard to the Imperial Wireless Services has completed its report which will be presented by Mr. Hartshorn on Friday.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6).

interest. He said if this state of things continued they would have a brown autocracy and they would stifle liberty.

After 7 it was moved by Swarajists that the question be now put to vote. This motion was negatived, 63 voting against it. A period of two hours having expired the debate automatically ceased.

AGAIN DEFEATED!

BENGAL GOVT'S. PLIGHT.

"DIARCHY—A COMPLETE FAILURE."

AN OFFICIAL'S CONFESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

At the Bengal Legislative Council to-day Government was again defeated in opposing the resolution urging amendment of Rule Six of the Devolution Rules so as to include in the Transferred Department all provincial subjects except Land Revenue, Administration of European and Anglo-Indian Education and Local Fund Audit.

Mr. Akhil Chand M. Dutt said he could not support the resolution with much pleasure. It fell far short of the demand of the nation. The resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly showed that they wanted Swaraj or complete Responsible Government, while this resolution proposed to proceed very slowly within the Reform Act. In the Assembly they wanted a change in the Act while here they want a change in rule.

CONCEPTION OF DIARCHY.

After the discussion lasting two hours, Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson Home Member, said that the Act laid it down that after the expiry of ten years there must be a statutory committee appointed and in the meantime there should be no alteration. Therefore it was necessary to put up some case before Parliament. What was that case? The resolution asked for the transfer of all subjects except three which he guessed. Dr. Banerji thought there were within the intellectual competence of men who were not Bengalis and might be handed over to Government. Dr. Banerji could not get rid of the Executive Council by alteration of rules and it was in the Act. If the conception of diarchy was that the transferred subjects were regarded as things for the Council to play with while the reserved subjects were regarded as things for which all members of the legislature, if they wished to be called patriots, showed a decided hostility to, then diarchy was a complete failure but that conception of diarchy would not lead to a sound system of self-Government in future. Government had never proceeded on that conception of diarchy but had worked on a unified Government within the limits of the present Act. If this resolution was carried and given effect to they would have a complete dislocation of the machinery of Government. It would place power in the hands of an oligarchy or in the hands of autocracy. The Government would be more irresponsible than what it was at the present moment.

The motion was carried, 71 voting for and 49 against.

CENSURE ON MINISTERS.

MOTION TALKED OUT IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day Kumar Sibshikhareswar Roy obtained permission for adjournment of business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of public importance, namely, the recent action of the Ministers as evinced by their disagreement with seventy-six members of the Council in the matter of a resolution passed by the Council on January 25th last, regarding the release of political prisoners detained under Regulation III. He said it was sad that the very first public performance of the Ministers should have left them discredited before those in the Council, whose confidence they were enjoined to have. The attitude of Government during the discussion of the resolution on the release of prisoners detained under Regulation III showed that either Government did not follow the Ministers' advice or the Minister had agreed with the Reserved half of the Government and failed in expressing or were wrong in expressing the wishes of the people. The last surmise proved correct, as two of the Ministers present voted against the resolution with five Indian elected members, while seventy-six voted for the resolution. If the Ministers failed to bow down to the wishes of the majority of the members there could no longer be any confidence in them. In the eyes of the members of the Council the Ministers stood dismissed and discredited.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN PLEA.

Sir W. Carey said the Swarajist leaders had not shewn that sense of responsibility which one expected from leaders of a large party, which was aspiring to be considered fit for responsible Self-Government. He asserted that it was a real sense of duty and a general desire to assist the province of Bengal, which had actuated the Ministers to come forward with their eyes open to take up this burden. He asked the House not to be captured by noise but look behind them. It was easy to capture an idea, but not so easy to formulate a working policy. The members of the Opposition said they were working on non-violent lines but was it so?

The Maharaja of Burdwan said he was sure the Ministers had got broad shoulders enough to reply to the arguments as to responsibility under which they acted. He believed that underneath this resolution was the beginning of that programme of obstruction in the shape of bills and budgets.

MINISTERS' DEFENCE.

Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi, Minister for Industry said, he yielded to none in his desire to see his country occupy her rightful place in the comity of nations. The only difference was, methods they were pursuing to achieve that end.

Hon'ble Mr. Huq, Minister for Education congratulated the mover of the resolution because he found in this case promptings of patriotism coinciding with intense selfish

(Continued, column 5).

UTOPIAN?

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF KAIRA HEADQUARTERS.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

In the course of a lengthy memorial protesting against the proposed transfer of the headquarters of the Kaira District, the memorialists, inter alia, urge:—"That Your Excellency's petitioners submit that if a 7 miles road journey from Mehmadabad to Kaira in horse tongas or motors is a real inconvenience, it can be removed by the diversion of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. as suggested by them in para 8 of their memorial of the 6th January 1924 or by construction of the proposed Nadiad—Kaira line which was surveyed some years back and the Government will not hear even a whisper of complaint against its climate or water supply or its amenities. It is an ideally good place with refreshing breezes around. There is a nice gymkhana where facilities for sport are provided. Living is comparatively cheap and house accommodation ample. Kaira is a clean and quiet place where officers live comfortably and peacefully and the aforesaid alleged inconvenience can be obviated by connecting Kaira with a Railway line. The proposed diversion will cost about 8 lakhs of rupees and this outlay will be a profitable and productive investment. It has been shown in para 8 of the memorial referred to above that the proposed diversion through Kaira which is situated on the borders of the Dashkoshi and other parts of the Matar Taluka will, besides getting traffic of Kaira and Matar towns, command very heavy traffic both goods and passenger from particularly the whole of the Matar Taluka which has got no railway connection and will more than justify the cost involved from a financial point of view. In case the diversion is not carried out, your petitioners submit that the proposed Nadiad—Kaira line would also undoubtedly be a profitable concern as it will pass through very densely populated country connecting the Gaekwad's Vaso-Petlad-Bhadran line running between Matar, Nadiad and Anand Talukas and going into the heart of the Borsad Taluka and should be immediately taken in hand as a Government project and constructed.

"That in view of the facts set forth and the grounds urged Your Excellency's petitioners pray,

(a) That Your Excellency may be pleased to direct that the grant allotted for the location of the District Court at Nadiad be kept in abeyance until the question of the transfer of the Headquarters, recently raised, is finally decided.

(b) That Your Excellency may be pleased to direct that the whole question connected with the proposed transfer may be examined in all its bearings and that its different aspects should not be considered piecemeal in an isolated manner.

(c) That Your Excellency may be pleased to direct the diversion of the B.B. & C.I. Ry., line as prayed for, so as to connect Kaira with a Railway line or if that be found impracticable on any ground, to direct the construction of a Nadiad-Kaira Railway as a Government project.

(d) That Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to hold that there is no immediate necessity for a separate District Court and to order that the Court should be located at Kaira if and when separation is considered necessary.

(e) And that Your Excellency may be further pleased to drop the question of the removal of the Head Quarter which is uncalled for and unnecessary in any case."

COMMISSIONER'S OPINION.

The following opinion of Mr. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner N. D. forms interesting reading:—

I consider Mr. Wood unduly sanguine in anticipating the removal of the Head quarters of the Kaira District from the town of Kaira. This scheme has been suggested from time to time by various collectors but has been dropped. It certainly has elements of plausibility. But there are also certain disadvantages. The most obvious of the latter is the expenses of reconstructing new Bungalows, offices, Courts, a Treasury, Police lines, a Civil Hospital and a fine Church. Knowing the Northern Division pretty well I feel convinced that other Districts and Political Agencies have claims, superior to those of Kaira, on such more funds as Government may have available for the construction of a multitude of new residences, offices, and etc., and I am also sure that the need for finding funds for other purposes such as increasing the salaries of many classes of Government servants is greater than the need for saving certain people from the inconvenience attending a road journey of 5 miles from Kaira Camp or of 7 miles from Kaira town to Mehmedabad (Kaira Road) Railway Station. This inconvenience is not nearly so great as experienced in certain other places, i.e. Satara, and the inconvenience in Kaira is minimised by the fact that except in the monsoon months all the Government Officers are, or ought to be on tour, with the exception of the Treasury Officer and the Civil Surgeon for there is no Judge at Kaira; Sessions are held at Nadiad, and even the First Class Magisterial work other than local ought not to be done at Kaira, two First Class Magistrates being already stationed on the Railway line. Again a satisfactory alternative to Kaira as the District Headquarters is not easy to find. The places always suggested are Nadiad and Anand. But both are open to objection: when you start building a new official suburb the first thing to look is a large space of open land suitable for building sites; cultivated fields with rich and deep soil are not very satisfactory as building sites. In the next place you must see your way to getting a water supply, sanitary arrangements and even roads and so on. You cannot very well jump down your buildings in stray corners of a native town. Whether the difficulties attending the removal of the Headquarters from Kaira are such as can be surmounted eventually, I am not prepared to say; but difficulties do exist, and on the whole I regard the scheme for a change of Headquarters as being some what Utopian and as a scheme which need not be considered in connection with the present proposals.

5. In the next place I may observe that I was once assured by a Railway Engineer with great experience of Gujarat, that almost any feeder line in this part of Gujarat was sure to pay provided only that no rivers had to be bridged. This I can well imagine. The population is dense and wealthy, and fond of travel; and even the poorest classes emigrate freely in search of work, and go largely to the Ahmedabad Mills. The bridging of rilvers being the greatest and perhaps (if my informant was correct) the only obstacle to a feeder line paying its way, it would seem that prima facie the Mermadabad scheme under which no river have to be bridged is financially preferable to the Nariad scheme which involves the bridging of the high banked torrent called the Shedhi river. The cost of such bridge is a matter for experts; I cannot believe that it would be low. Nor can I believe that Mr. Wood is otherwise than unduly sanguine in estimating the extra cost of land in the neighbourhood of Nariad city as only a few thousand rupees.

ANOTHER SIMILAR OPINION.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, at one time Commissioner N. D., wrote:—

The removal of the head-quarters of a district is no light matter, and before any proposal for removal can be accepted it must, I think, be shown that no alternative is possible, that exising conditions are prejudicial to the good administration of the district and irremediable, that removal will result in a more efficient administration, and that the cost is what can be easily borne by Government. In the case of Kaira I do not think that these points are proved. Kaira is not the most suitable place in the district for the head-quarters, but I can see no great urgency for a change just now. Other matters are far more urgent, as, for example, the change of head-quarters in the Thana District, the provision of new bungalows and offices in Ahmedabad and the better housing of the Police throughout the Division in connection with which much remains to be done. To expect Government to deal with all of these at once is not practical politics; they can be dealt with only by degrees and in their relative order of urgency.

I believe it to be correct that the question of the desirability of removing the head-quarters from Kaira has been in the air for a long time, but I cannot find on my records any reference to the proposals said to have been promulated by Mr. Spry. The late Mr. Arthur Wood was certainly desirous of effecting a change. Mr. Chukerbutty, if my memory serves me, shelved the question not on account of the stress of other work but because he was greatly averse to any change.

It appears to me that several of Mr. Ghosal's arguments will not stand examination. It is not to be denied that Kaira has lost the value it once had as a military position and as the centre of business. But this admission does not lead to the further one that it is in any way essential that the Collector's head-quarters should be where the trade of the district is. If that were so, we should logically be required to shift the head-quarters with every industrial move for one centre to another.

Kaira in no way differs from other districts in that the Collector has often to return to head-quarters while on tour: it frequently happens in other districts than Kaira that the return journey has to be performed by road and not by rail. A'nand is no less in a corner of the district than is Kaira, though it is more favourably situated in the matter of communications. That petitioners are largely prevented from presenting their petitions in person by reason of Kaira being out of the way I am not disposed to admit any more than I am that this is what happens in Surat and Thana where the head-quarters' station is not in the centre of the district but in a corner of it. In that respect the three towns would be quite on a level were the much discussed branch line through Kaira constructed. It is still quite uncertain, *pace* Honourable Members who ask questions in Council, that Kaira will be given a District Court of its own, and the need for providing accommodation for pleaders, if the Court ever is constituted, is not a factor of any importance in settling the fate of Kaira.

6. I should not like to accept without question Mr. Ghosal's estimate of the total cost of constructing new offices and residences in a new head quarter town, wherever it may be. For example, I doubt whether in the Kaira District a decent bungalow with sufficient accommodation for a married District Superintendent of Police or Assistant Collector could be built for Rs. 15,000, or one for an European Assistant Superintendent of Police for Rs. 8,500 exclusive of the cost of land which would have to be acquired. This latter is a totally unknown quantity. Nor have all the buildings which would be required been aken into account; in a new head-quarter town, for instance, there would almost certainly be a demand for bungalows for the District Deputy Collector, the Huzur Deputy Collector, and additional Assistant Collector who may, from time to time, be sent to the district on special duty, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police. I daresay there are others too.

7. Some of the official buildings in Kaira are old, it is true, but none of them is in such a dangerous or ruinous conditions that it must be rebuilt in the immediate future; all of them can be kept going for many years with carefully executed repairs: that will be much cheaper than rebuilding in a new place on land of the cost of which no estimate can be framed. The Civil Station is badly arranged perhaps, but, to my mind, it is a smaller inconvenience to the Collector of Kaira to have his Assistant living two miles away from him than it to the Collector of Thana to have his as far away as Bandra or to the Collector of Ahmedabad to have his living in the Chadar, a good three miles away from himself.

8. I admit that I should prefer the Kaira head-quarters to be either at Nadiad or A'nand, but there is no urgent necessity for a change at the moment, especially in view of the heavy calls which are so constantly being made on the purse of Government. With Kaira once linked up with the main line at Nadiad much of the inconvenience now experienced will disappear.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The following is the full report of the debate in the Council of State on the resolution of Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar on Unemployment Relief in India. The motion was originally proposed on Monday after Mr. Vedamurti's resolution regarding Pensions and was continued yesterday:—

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar moved that the problem of unemployment in India should be seriously considered and satisfatory remedial measures should be adopted. He said that he included among the unemployed the educated classes. A state of misery had actually been caused in India by the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee and at present many of the Bombay Mills had to be closed down throwing a large number of mill-hands out of work. The youth of the nation with infinite capacity for manual and brain work did not find the market value for even a living wage. The labour department must find the exact number of the unemployed and exert itself to solve the problem by eliminating the causes. The lakhs of men thrown out of employment by the Inchcape Committee must be given first preference when vacancies under the Government or Railway were to be filled up. Protection must be secured to all Indian Industries that employed large number of labourers. That protection must be by discouraging foreign competition and by granting bounties.

Lala Ramsarandas supported the resolution of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar.

Major Muhamad Akbar Khan of Hoti opposed the resolution as the problem of unemployment should be tackled by landholders and millowners and such classes of people by unitedly considering the question for their respective classes of employees. He further advocated the formation of associations among them placing the question of unemployment in the forefront of their discussions.

Sir Arthur Froom also opposed the resolution as each must set his house in order instead of the State doing for all.

Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan offered urther opposition. Further discussion was postpoed till Wednesday.

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The visitors galleries in the Council of State were occupied to-day by a number of Swarajist members of the Legislative Assembly. The attendance of members was fair. After question time further discussion was resumed on Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's resolution asking Government to consider remedial measures towards the solution of the unemployment problem in India.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbandhikari pressed on the urgency of the problem and argued that if labour was well organised much of the suffering would be alleviated. Indians always liked simple living, but even this was difficult now a days. The defect lay in want of proper organisation for production in India. There had been several enquiries connected with this subject and Local Governments were immediately concerned in it. Sir Devaprasad appealed to the Government to tackle this problem in conjunction and consultation with the local Governments concerned. He accordingly moved an amendment to the resolution.

Sir Mahomed Shafi explained that so far as the amendment was concerned the Executive Council members would not vote while other official members would be free to vote as they liked.

Mr. Natesan brought to the attention of the House the miserable state of unemployment among the educated classes. It was a significant commentary on the present educational system in India that thousands of graduates and school-final candidates should be turned out of institutions and allowed to find no useful employment. The condition of the masses was worse and the seriousness of the situation was apparent in non-harvest seasons in villages.

Mr. Natesan supported the amendment of Sir Devaprasad.

ROOT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The speech of Mr. Ley, Industries Secretary, on behalf of the Government was inaudible at several stages. Despite the President asking him to speak up he could not raise his voice to any appreciable level. He said the welfare of labour and masses was a provincial subject, but subject to the Central Legislature. Want of organisation and want of stability in Indian labour was at the root of agricultural and industrial unemployment. The problem of middle class unempoyment was becoming even more serious than any other aspect of unemployment. The Government had been fully alive to the question, but it was difficult to find the complete solution. The Government might do and would do its best, but it was difficult to prevent unemployment. No non-official member had so far suggested any remedy and everyone left the matter to the Government of India and to Local Governments, but Local Governments had not been idle either. For instance, in Bengal there was an unemployment relief committee. But the solution did not lie in the employment of agencies but finding employment itself. Industrialisation of the country was the greatest need and if this was done to a great extent and if Indian educated classes, instead of pursuing the clerical line, change their habit and psychology and join the industrial occupations, then there would be appreciable relief. The matter rested with the provinces and Mr. Ley would wait if the Council would decide to refer the mater to the Local Governments.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY?

Mr. Sethna speaking on Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's resolution questioned the statement that there was industrial unemployment throughout India. Speaking for Bombay, Mr. Sethna averred that there was no unemployment there. Whatever unemployment existed there was due to mill-hands and not due to the millowners. Mr. Sethna explained the attitude of mill-hands who refused to resume work even when the mill-owners did their best for their employees and said in the face of such persistency on the part of men it was not right to say that there was unemployment. Mr. Sothna, however, admitted that the problem of unemployment existed in an acute form in Bengal, Madras and some other provinces, but it was a matter for the Provinces concerned to take it up. Provincial Legislative Councils might therefore consider the matter and find methods for solution.

Raja Rampal Singh endorsed the views of Mr. Natesan.

The amendment of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari that the problem be met in conjunction and consultation with the Local Governments was put to the vote and lost by thirteen to twelve votes (i.e.) a majority of one vote. Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Narasimha Sarma did not vote, so also a few officials and non-officials, including Mr. Ley (Industries Secretary). Mr. Shyam Bihari Misra (official U.P.), Mr. Thompson, Raja of Mymensingh, Sardar Chiranjit Singh and Khan Bahadur Aminul Islam. Among those who voted against the amendment were Sir Dinsha Wachha, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Sethna. The amendment having been rejected the resolution was put and declared lost and was not pressed to the division.

CHILD WELFARE.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha then moved that in view of the great public utility and beneficence of the child welfare movement started by Her Excellency Countess of Reading, Government should take steps to secure for it generous financial help from the Imperial Fund. The mover referred to the scenes exhibited in Delhi Baby Week show and pointed to the growing state of poverty among the masses, combined with the insanitary conditions in which the people lived, being the causes of weak state of health among the children. No doubt early marriage was also due to the present deplorable condition but fortunately this custom was slowly dying. Considering the importance of the child welfare for national progress Lala Sukhbir Sinha urged that generous financial help be secured from the Imperial Fund.

Major-General Macwatt, Director-General of Indian Medical Service, after paying an eloquent tribute to the services of Lady Reading, said it would be enough if a sum of fifty thousand was provided from the Imperial Revenues per annum.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari moved an amendment to the effect that generous financial help from the Imperial Fund be secured with a view of securing better milk supply and other necessities for babies.

Sir Narasimha Sarma opposed the resolution. The amendment was first carried but when the resolution as amended was put to the vote Sir Narasimha Sarma opposed and claimed a division with the result that the amended resolution was lost by twelve to eight votes. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

OPPOSITION TO JUDICIAL DELAYS COMMITTEE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

Demands for supplementary grants asked for were under thirty-three heads, only a dozen of which were subjected to discussion. The first item debated was a demand for over three lakhs for the Customs Department. It was pointed out by Sir Basil Blackett that the four lakh cut made by the Assembly in respect of this department could not be realised. He emphasised that when the customs duty was high, trade was more liable to devise means to evade duty. Extra vigilance on the part of the customs authorities was the only remedy. He assured the House that extra expenses would result in a very large return to the revenues which might otherwise be lost.

Sir Campbell Rhodes added the testimony of his experience in Calcutta after full investigation that it was remunerative to strengthen the Customs Department as much as required. The demand was thereupon passed.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao next raised the question of Indo-European Telegraph Department under which head a demand for a lakh and ninety-one thousand had been put forward.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and some other members complained that papers in connection with various demands were given to them very late and they could not possibly examine the proposals satisfactorily and that the remarks given on the paper supplied in explanation were very inadequate.

Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that the difficulty had arisen due to the fact that a new Standing Finance Committee had to be elected. All information required had been placed before the committee which had accepted the proposals now placed before the house. They promised to give any further information required.

Replying to the criticisms of Mr. Ramachandra Rao that the charges for Indo-European Department should be borne by the Government of Persia to whom it belonged, Mr. Chatterjee said the whole question was the subject of correspondence with the Home Government. The demand was passed.

Dr. Gour moved a cut of one lakh. The Finance Member explained that the Government had already retrenched under this head to the extent of six lakhs recommended by the Incheape Committee and one lakh additional and that they could not reduce more without injuring the work of the departments.

Dr. Gour thereupon withdrew his motion.

JUDICIAL DELAYS COMMITTEE.

The debate next centred round the cut moved by Mr. Ramachandra Rao under the head miscellaneous and raised the question of the appointment of the Judicial Delays Committee.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar spoke at length in criticism of its appointment. He said the Government had done the whole thing in a hurry. The Viceroy announced his decision to appoint the Committee when the last Assembly was dying and actually appointed the committee six days before the new Assembly was to meet. He objected to this procedure and maintained that the Standing Finance Committee and the Assembly ought to have been asked to consider the advisability of its appointment. He was anxious that delays in justice should be removed but felt that the procedure adopted by the Viceroy was thoroughly wrong. He quoted the names of several judges and chief justices who had opposed the appointment of a committee and of others who suggested that the work might well be left to the local committees as provincial conditions varied. A number of judges had also pointed out that the question of the strength of the judicial establishment must also be examined but the Government had excluded it. The ground was that no more expenses be incurred. But he felt that the Government ought to have brought this question of strength also within the pale of the committee and sought the Assembly's opinion in case it involved extra expense. He added that the question of delays in criminal justice was equally important and urgent and should also have been included. He thought the work of a costly committee on such imperfect line should be suspended.

Sir Malcolm Hailey explained that the committee was undertaking a most beneficent public work. He pointed out that the opinion of the Standing Finance Committee and the Assembly had not been sought was due to the fact that the last Assembly had not dissolved and the new one had not yet met, but he recognised the principle that in such cases opinions of the Standing Committee should be sought.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao withdrew his reduction and the demand was passed.

After an hour's adjournment for lunch the Assembly resumed siting at three and sat for less than fifteen minutes with Mr. Rangachariar in the chair and passed the remaining demands. Thus all demands for supplementary grants were passed to-day without any reduction. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when five non-official bills would be introduced, the most important of which are those in the name of Mr. Rangachariar for regulating the use of firearms in dispersing the crowd and in the name of Mr. Neogy for amending the Railway Act to provide against the reservation of compartments for any community.

Mr. Nagoji Dumasia has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Lelisative Assembly recommending the abolition of the cotton excise duty.

NEWS ABOUT INDIA IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 6)

would have the chance, without consulting Parliament at all, of doing incalculable harm in India, and by hasty action of bringing about a disastrous state of things, Religious fanaticism and racial hatred such as are unknown in this country make it imperative to walk warily in the East; but of these things few of our Socialists have any knowledge.

The self-determination which the Socialists claim for India would mean the ability of the extremists, in a country easily stampeded by appeals to prejudice and passion, to impose prohibitive duties on British imports. This would mean a crushing blow to the Lancashire cotton trade. At the same time the British Civil Service in India could be virtually abolished and an Indianised Army would be the first step towards proclaiming India's independence.

These are the things that the Indian extremists would expect and demand of a Socialist Government at home careless of the fact that, once the strong arm of this country was paralysed, the country would quickly become a prey to warring factions, and that the rule of "democracy" would be replaced by that of the best fighters.

If a Socialist Minister for India should choose to disregard the present very delicate situation in India, and by means of administrative acts to put his theories into practice, there would be nothing to stop him; and once the mischief was done it would probably be irreparable."

It has been worth while to quote this leading article almost in full because it is so entirely misleading. It was followed up by an article in the "Daily Mail" (whose certified circulation is 1,800,000 copies each day) which no doubt reached India and was quoted while I was away in England, but it will be well worth while to recall the following passage:—

"In plain English, where there is no racial tie, Dominion status means complete independence. Under it *the extremists would be free to impose prohibitive duties on British imports, to "Indianise the Army, to dismiss the British Civil Servants*, and, in fine, to produce anarchy and chaos.

A very few months of rule by a Socialist Minister like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, subject to the influence of the "highbrows," wild men and theorists, would be enough to bring the collapse of the whole British regime in India. We have seen that there is no effective means of controlling a Socialist Minister and no check on his activities. The mischief would be done almost before we know what was proceeding. Its ultimate effect on this country would be unspeakably disastrous. It is agreed that *one eighth of the British population in one way or another would lose its employment if British authority in India were destroyed.* The cotton operatives of Lancashire have in the past looked to India to take 40 per cent. of their production. Grievous as is the problem of unemployment in this country to-day, the loss of India would aggravate it incalculably. The damage and suffering are not to be computed in figures; they are beyond all calculation and estimate. Yet this is the risk that will be run if Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Asquith are prevented by hot-headed extremists among their followers from saving the Empire."

This was the kind of stuff that was served up day after day by the Rothermere Press in England during the Elections. Can it be wondered at, if, in the face of all this, public opinion in England is not edified or morally uplifted by what it hears about Mahatma Gandhi and his movement? After the ideas about India have been presented in this sordid way, can it be wondered at if the English people become thoroughly misled?

TRADE FACILITIES BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The House of Commons to-day passed the first reading of the Trade Facilities Bill based on resolutions of which one deals with the guarantee of the Sudan loan.—Reuter.

ANDHRA LETTER.

NOTICE ON SJT. SAMBA-MURTY.

MADRAS HIGH COURTS' MOVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 18.

Sjt. B. Sambamurty, Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 38th National Congress, President of the Godavari District Congress Committee and member of the All-India Congress Committee gave up his lucrative practice at the Cocanada Bar early in 1921 in response to the resolution of the Nagpur Congress. Ever since he has identified himself with the non-co-operation movement. He was in jail for almost the whole of 1922. Some months back his only son who was studying in the Andhra Jatiyekalasala of Masulipatam died and Mr. Sambamurty has borne that calamity with patience and fortitude worthy of emulation. He is now leading a life of total renunciation and anybody who has seen this selfless man at the time of the Cocanada Congress will bear witness to it.

The High Court of Madras has thought it fit to serve a notice on him under Section 13 (6) of the Legal Practitioners' Act, calling upon him to appear in person or by pleader to show cause why he should not be dealt with under its disciplinary jurisdiction as he rendered himself liable to be dealt with since he was committed to one year's simple imprisonment, when he refused to furnish security.

This notice was served on Sjt. Sambamurty on the 3rd February at the Congress office. It is not likely that he will "show cause why he should not be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction" and the High Court of Judicature is at liberty to strike off his name from the list of legal practitioners. Mr. Sambamurty long ago ceased to be a "legal practitioner". This action of the High Court of Madras deserves in a way to be ranked with that of the English Inns of Court by which Mahatma Gandhi's name was removed from the Barristers' roll.

LEE COMMISSION

OFFICIAL EVIDENCE IN DELHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb 21.

The Royal Commission on public services soon concludes the official evidence that is being recorded in Delhi in camera. It is understood the Commission leaves for Mount Abu on February 26th with a view to write their report. It is hoped that the report would be finished before March 29th, which is the date of sailing for home. The probability is that the report would be finished by that date, but if it is not it will have to be concluded in London.

TOMB OF TUTANKHAMEN

LICENSE TO COUNTESS OF CARNAVON CANCELLED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Cairo.—The Egyptian Government has cancelled the license granted to Almina, Countess of Carnavon with regard to the tomb of Tutankhamen.—Reuter.

NEW USE OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Feb 22.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts to-day on new uses of rubber, Mr. P. J. Burgess, the Chairman of Rubber-Growers' Association suggested that Ceylon tea-planters might experiment in water-proofing teachests with rubber latex instead of leadfoil. He anticipated that crepe rubber soles would become the standard equipment of all boots and shoes but crepe rubber must be plantation-finished and the retail price of such footwear must be reduced equal to or less than leather-soled boots and the liability of rubber sole to slip in wet weather must be overcome. The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory adhesion of rubber road block to its base appeared to have been solved. He expressed the opinion that the use of large blocks would overcome the remaining difficulties. Rubber road construction which was the only direction in which he saw hope of solving the chief rubber problem, namely, finding use for rubber on a big scale, which would be a practicable proposition with raw rubber at some pivotal price, say eighteen pence per poun.—Reuter.

D. G. A. TO PROCEED WITH OPENING.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Luxor.—Lady Carnarven's Lincense issued in July last is due to expire on 24th November 1924. The Director-General of Antiquities will proceed with the opening of the tomb, labouratories and other depots. He will also take measures to safeguard and preserve the antiquities.—Reuter.

Mr. Hope Simpson has been elected Chairman and Mr. Meyler, Secretary of the Indian Parliamentary group of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

PALESTINE EXPENDITURE

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

The Premier said in the House that the expenditure in Palestine falling on the British Exchequer had been approximately as follows:—

1920-1	Eight millions sterling.
1921-2	Three millions.
1922-3	One million eight hundred thousand.
1923-4	One million four hundred thousand.

Cost for 1924/5 was estimated at about one million.—E. O. W.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. M. A. Jinnah on the motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru regarding the Round Table Conference:—

In the first instance I should like to try and make the real issue before this House as clear as possible. After hearing the speech of the Honourable the Mover and the Home Member, I cannot share the opinion of those who say that the answer of the Government is disappointing, and my reasons are these. Under section 41 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is laid down that a commission shall be appointed at the end of ten years but it does not preclude, therefore, those who are in authority to institute an inquiry and appoint a Committee or a Commission earlier than ten years. Further, when Mr. Majumdar's Resolution was moved in this Assembly, two years ago, a formula was accepted unanimously by the Assembly itself. That formula expressly admitted that a Commission might be called earlier than ten years. I take it that, when the collective wisdom of that Assembly expressed that opinion, it must have expressed the opinion to reduce that period at least by two or three years, it cannot be a month or a week. Therefore, at any rate the last Assembly, as it was constituted, expressed its opinion to that effect. Well, if you take 3 years, it will bring us to 1926. We are now in 1924, and to-day the Government have conceded, and I attach great importance to it, subject to the further remarks which I shall make later on, that they recognise the necessity of an immediate step being taken to examine, reconsider and revise the Government of India Act, 1919. I hope I understand the Home Member correctly. But he says that he will make a departmental inquiry. That is to say, if I understand the Home Member correctly and I stand corrected he concedes the necessity of a step being taken forthwith, or at an early date. He says that the character of that step will be this, that they will make a departmental inquiry, that is to say, the Government of India, will consult Local Governments or such persons as they may be advised, and they will formulate a scheme which they think proper. That scheme will then be submitted to the Secretary of State. After the despatches have gone backwards and forwards, the scheme will be placed before his Legislature and then it will be submitted to Parliament. Now, Sir, I recognise the first step, but I must say I cannot agree in this matter with the character of the procedure which was defined by the Home Member. Sir, just imagine; a scheme is to be formulated by a departmental inquiry which will, *ex hypothesi*, be framed in the secret conclave and the secret chambers of the Executive; the Government of India will take those decisions of formulating the proposals; after those proposals are formulated, they will go again to the Secretary of State for India. They will again be considered and examined behind closed doors at the India Office; and, when definite proposals have been formulated and serious decisions have been arrived at, you will then present that scheme to this Legislature,—with what chance of its being modified at that stage? I say it is an entirely wrong procedure to adopt. That is the fundamental difference between the Home Member and ourselves.

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

Now, Sir, I will not deal with the Resolution of Mr. Rangachariar, because I am in entire agreement with the amendment that is moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru. Now let us see what that amendment says. That amendment, first of all, asks the Government that they should take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full responsible government in India, and for that purpose, etc. Well, I want not go into the constitutional gymnastics which the Home Member performed, by his fine distinction between Dominion status and full responsible government. I fail to understand exactly what is the distinction; it all depends upon how you define full responsible government. But, as I say, we are not concerned at the present with those highly technical constitutional questions; it is quite sufficient for my purpose, and I shall point out for the moment to the Home Member, as he was good enough to quote from the opinions of some of the public men, that he quoted me only partially, and he forgot that the answer quoted by him was given to a particular question; but I am sure that if he has read my evidence, he will, I think, have found that that very question as to what we mean by responsible government is answered by me and was the very first question that was put and this is what I happened to say. I hope the House will excuse me for quoting from my own answer to the question, but I do so because the Home Member has quoted only part of it. This is what I said. The question was as follows:

"Do you accept the proposition that it is desirable to bring about the progressive realization of responsible government in India, and if so, how do you define the expression 'responsible government,' and do you generally accept the proposition contained in the Preamble—(*the answer I gave was as follows*) —the proposition that it is desirable to bring about the progressive realization of responsible government in India is sound."

DEFINITION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

That is my answer. Then I go further and say as follows:

"But a substantial step must be taken at once. We would define the expression responsible government, as far as we can define it, that the will of the Legislature, which is responsible to the electorates, must prevail over the Executive subject to veto."

Now, I ask the Honourable the Home Member what difference is there—perhaps he might claim to be a great constitutionalist and would enlighten us—what difference is there between full dominion status and the definition given by me of true responsible government? Therefore, Sir, it is irrelevant and beside the point really for our present purpose to go into those matters. What do we suggest in our amendment.?

"That Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full responsible Government in India and for the said purpose, etc. . . . "

Here, Sir, I pause for a single moment. The Honourable Member with his usual ability has tried to run away from the issue. First of all he set up a bogey of the immediate grant of full Dominion status. That is the first bogey he set up. It is no there excuse me. I shall explain, and I am surprised that the Honourable Member has not been able to unuerstand it. Remember, says he, we have the question of Hindus and Muhammadans not united. Remember we have got large commercial interests. European interests. Remember that your army now consists of the nhting classes. Remember that and further remember that your own public men, when they gave evidence, before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and the Indian National Congress never asked for such a thing as that. Remember the position of ruling princes. Sir, I can only tell the Home Member that all that energy was wasted for nothing. If he will carefully read that amendment, he will see that it is not a demand for immediate full responsible government. But it wants you to take immediate steps—I will repeat that—immediate steps are required. I recognise freely, frankly, that the Home Member's speech does convey to the House that they will take steps. Now, we come to the steps. What steps? I have described the steps which the Honourable the Home Member proposes to take. What steps we suggest? The steps that we suggest are these, and I say, Sir, that these are the finest steps that Government could possibly be advised to take. If your purpose is high as the Home Member said, if your purpose is really to look to and think of the welfare of India. If you really want the best of India to go with you, this is the best possible method for you to adopt, because after all you want confidence, support and co-operation from the best of India. We say to you that the finest method that you can adopt for that purpose is to summon a round table conference of representative men to frame a scheme in consultation with you, not without you. What objection have you to that? Why is it wrong? Why do you want to sit behind closed doors, in the secret chambers of the Executive? Why do you want to carry on your despatches backwards and forwards behind our back? Why do you want to take this decision and formulate these proposals and then come to us with all sorts of excuses and say that now this is very difficult to deal with. Sir, the proposal of yours is putting the cart before the horse. We want you to take the people with you. We want you to start in a manner which will carry the support of the people with you. What objection can you have to a round table conference of representative men for this purpose? Further, we give you a far greater security and far more real sanction and approval of the scheme that this round table conference may formulate. And what is that? Sir, the round table conference will consist of representative men. No doubt these people will carry the greatest influence with the people. On the other hand, we shall have the Government, and we may have experts who are entitled to speak on constitutional matters. But, Sir, even when you have that we give you a far more convincing proof so as to make you feel that we have once for all settled this question in such a manner that it will carry the support, the confidence and the co-operation of the people; and for that purpose we suggest that, when a scheme is framed by this Round Table Conference, dissolve this Assembly, the Central Legislature. Let that scheme go out to the country and let us vacate these seats. Of course, you will draw you pay just the same. It does not matter to you. But we shall have to spend more money in electioneering. We shall have to spend some thousands of rupees by going from place to place, begging each voter if he will vote for us or not. Sir, we shall be more out of pocket and shall undergo the trouble and inconvenience of which you have no idea and no experience. We shall be have to convince the electorates, which you have created under the Government of India Act. And, if we come back with that mandate of the electorates, who are the real masters after all—and we want them to be real masters because without them no scheme is worth the paper on which it is written—then we shall say that we are in a position to give our sanction which shall be lasting, which will give you all the support you require. Any Government that is formed will not be a Government run as it is to-day by a minority and supported by a section of the Statute which gives it the power to certify in the place of the majority. That is what we want. Now, what objection can you have to that? What is wrong about it Sir the Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Home Member, quoted a passage from my evidence, although it was in answer to a particular question, but I take complete responsibility of it. It was as follows:—

"We have no other method to suggest. Dyarchy fits in more with the order of things as they exist at present in India and it can be justified on the ground that it is for a transitional period."

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey did not tell the House that the crux of my evidence before the Joint Committee was this: that at the present moment I am inclined to think that dyarchy is the best possible system that you can introduce. But, Sir, my proposal was that there should be diarchy in the Central Government also. It was on that footing that this answer was given. Further, the Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey must remember this that that was my opinion in 1919. The Honourable Member then was a Commissioner in a district. Since then he has become the Home Member and has been designated Governor of a Province. A great deal of water has run down the Thames since then. We were in 1919 considering a question, or rather a constitution of far-reaching importance, dealing with a vast population of a country like India. Is an opinion given at that time to be an opinion to last for all time? We have realised, Sir, and I have very little doubt about it in my mind, that dyarchy has failed, and I believe I am not the only one who thinks so. I believe even those men who faithfully and loyally worked the Reforms men who were wedded to these Reforms say so. Take the case of Mr. Chintamani. What does he say? He was one of the stalwarts amongst the supporters of these Reforms. Therefore, Sir, it is no use merely getting hold of a few words and quoting them. I thought the Honourable the Home Member would have something better to advance than to pick up a sentence here and a sentence there, and say you said this in 1918, or in 1919. Sir, I do not wish to waste the time of this House, but I do submit this, and I say to the House that the simple issue before the House to-night is this: what is going to be the character of the step? That is the simple issue. We have heard the Honourable the Home Member. I absolutely and entirely oppose the character of the step that he has described, and I therefore ask the House to vote in favour of the character of the step that we suggest. Until something better is suggested, I am not satisfied with the step which is suggested by the Home Member. I hope I have not exceeded my time but I wish to say this with regard to Dr. Gour. I speak with very great respect, and I say this. I really fail to see how his amendment is going to prevent the Government from doing what he said or attributed the Government might do. He suggested a convention. On what footing will that convention be called? Who will call that convention? What will be the qualification of those who will be the members of that convention? Who will decide these questions? I cannot really understand how that is going to prevent the Government, if they wish to procrastinate or delay the mattetr, from doing so. But I am not one of those who will, in season and out of season, attribute motives to Government. I accept the word of the Home Member when he says that they want to take steps. I accept that word and I am ready to take it that this is an honorable assurance that we accept and it will be done without delay. I accept that and I am not going to start by saying "you will delay and you will frustrate." We will see, but I submit to this House that I really fail to understand Dr. Gour. Instead of saying 'Round Table Conference,'' he says "convention." "Convention" has got some constitutional meaning, I understand. Otherwise I do not see any difference between convention and Round Table Conference; but there is a constitutional difference and I say it does not improve matters at all. On the contrary, it makes the position of Government far more difficult to call a convention, and it is likely to bring about far greater delay than a Round Table Conference. Therefore, I strongly oppose his amendment.

With these words, Sir, I may say I am very glad that the tone and the attitude of the Home Member, speaking on behalf of the Government, has been very conciliatory. We appreciate that, we fully appreciate that; but I do press the Honourable the Home Member to accept our method of startig with that step.

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HELP SWAMI SHRADDHANAND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letter of Swami Shraddhanand in your issue of 20th instant and I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me to place my request before the public in your most esteemed paper.

The Hindus of Maharastra are well aware of the fact that these suppressed classes had among them earnest devotees of God such as "*Chokha Mela.*" This man could do wonders. He convinced the people of the great power of the sincere devotee of God. There are many more pious people among these suppressed classes who on account of their misfortune of having been born in low castes are not known to us.

While there is all talk of freedom and while men of all castes and creeds are working unitedly for the achievement of Swaraj, very little is done to give freedom to these seven crores of our brothers who are not allowed the privileges of mankind, and are, so to say, utterly suppressed by us.

I am neither a Swarajist, nor a Non-Co-operator. I do not believe in any movement in which heedlessness is shown to the creatures of God. It is, as I believe, very shameful to enjoy on the sufferings of other people. If we desire that we should get every sort of freedom why should we not, in the first place, give freedom to the depressed classes?

Every Indian must understand that all their endeavours of political freedom will hardly be fruitful if they leave aside this cause of raising these depressed classes. I appeal to every Indian, be he of any community, in the name of God, to help the Swamiji in removing all obstructions against these creatures of God.—Yours, etc.,

D. G. MIJAGARI.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

SWARAJIST-INDEPENDENT COALITION IN ASSAM

FIVE LESS FOR CLEAR MAJORITY

(From our Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Feb. 20.

Though the Swarajists scored notable successes in some of the constituencies in the recent election, the total strength of the party will not exceed a dozen members. A provincial Councillors' Conference was held at Gauhati on the 17th instant in the house of Srijut N. C. Bardolai with a view to form a combined party of Swarajists and non-Swarajists of the two valleys comprising the province. As the result of the meeting, the Assam Nationalist Party was formed consisting of the Swarajists, the Surma Valley Nationalist Party and such other members as would join the party. Besides the Councillors, Srijuts N. C. Bardolai, Hemchandra Barua, Rohini Chaudhury and a few other Swarajists took part in the meeting. The rules and regulations guiding the party, the procedure to be adopted, the formulation of the provincial demands were all discussed and adopted. Maulvi Fiznur Ali, Swarajist, was elected leader of the party with Babu Brajendra Narayan Chaudhury, Nationalist zemindar of Sylhet, as Deputy leader. Srijut Kamakhya Ram, Barua was elected Secretary and Messrs. T. P. Chaliha, Bar-at-Law, Nationalist, Ksherodechandra Deb, Swarajist, and Abdul Hamid, Swarajist, were made the whips of the party. The present strength of the party is reported to be 22 and the acquisition of five more would give the party an absolute majority, the total strength of the Council being 53 all told. The party hopes to secure that number.

Resolutions about 'no confidence', the release of political prisoners, repeal of repressive laws, reduction of Ministers' salary, and provincial autonomy were discussed and adopted.

AN ELECTION SET ASIDE.

The election dispute brought about by Mr. Taraprasad, Swarajist, against the election of Rai Bahadur Debicharan Barua, loyalist and late M.L.A., who was returned unopposed from the Golaghat non-Mahomedan constituency, on the alleged improper rejection of his nomination paper on the ground that Mr. Taraprasad's name as entered in the nomination paper was not in the roll and the names of the sub-divisions against the names of the candidate, proposer and seconder were not given resulted in the setting aside of that election. Another election petition filed to set aside the election of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutta, Minister of Assam on the ground of alleged corrupt practices, intimidation etc. has created a sensation. The election has been questioned by pleaders, mukhtears and landholders, all voters of the constituency, as did his rival, since Mr. A. A. Saiyed of the Indian Educational Service, Assam, stated in his memorandum before the Lee Commission that an appointment in the All India Service to an important post in the Educational Department of Assam had been recently made, "which I have reason to believe to have been based on provincial and electioneering considerations, as it was openly advertised as an inducement at the last election for securing votes". The tribunal has not yet been appointed.

Great mystery hangs about the non-appointment of the second Minister and the list of the nominated members has not yet been published. The Council meets for the first time on 24th March.

MAHATMA GANDHI

GRATIFIED OR GRIEVED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Inian nation is over-joyed by the release of Mahatma Gandhi. But is Mahatmaji gratified or grieved? The writer feels, and strongly as each day passes, that Gandhiji is really grieved by his release.

(1) For, though the release is unconditional, the reason assigned for it is the weak state of Gandhiji! So the Government is still unrepentant! It has not seen the injustice of Mahatmaji's incarceration! It might not have moved, if Gandhiji was fit and well;

(2) Did Gandhiji crave for his release? No! Did he desired for it? No. Not by Government, and surely not on medical grounds.

(3) For an intensely conscientious and sensitive soul, the release on medical grounds is really painful, and this is the feeling of Mahatmaji.

(4) Gandhiji is further grieved to see his glorious work suffer during his absence in gaol.

(5) And he is grieved the utmost, for he is not physically fit to resume his regular national work. Will India—Nationalist India—help her great Hero to recoup himself and feel at ease by weaving, wearing and hawking Khadi, by promoting inter-communal unity, and by removing untouchability? Let India realize, that Mahatmaji is still weak, exceedingly weak, and her further neglect in the prosecution of the Constructive Programme, when her leader is laid up, will be criminal in the extreme.—To-day Mahatmaji is grieved. If India wishes to gratify him, let India wake up and work the Constructive Programme early and faithfully.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Feb. 13.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Feb. 21.)

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S. on relief is appointed to act as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay vice the Honouralbe Mr. Justice L. C. Crump, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., on relief is appointed to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., on relief is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. E. Raymond, LL.B., relinquished and Mr. C. M. Lobo, LL.B., received charge of the office of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 12th February 1924 in the afternoon.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., is appointed to act temporarily as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, from the date he takes over charge from Mr J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S. till he proceeds on leave.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarav Jayakar is appointed to act temporarily as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh from the date he takes over charge from Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S. till relieved by Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to act as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar reverting.

Major M. G. Lee, 5th Battalion, 14th Punjab Regiment is appointed Cantonment Magistrate Ahmedabad, in addition to his other duties vice Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas B. Trivedi, reverted.

Major Lee is also appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Major M. G. Lee is appointed Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Major Lee is further appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalawala, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay vice Mr. H. P. Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Indravadan Narayanbhai Mehta. Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. P. L. Thacker, LL.B., is appointed to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, LL.B., is appointed to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. D. Healy is appointed to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay with effect from the date on which he takes charge as Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on relief is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., on relief is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge, Khandesh, pending further orders.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 11th February 1924.

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information, Bombay is granted leave on average pay for six months and ten days with effect from the 29th March 1924.

Mr. C. B. B. Clee is appointed to act as Director of Information, vice Mr. J. F. Gennings on leave or pending furthe orders.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Assistant Director of Information for a period of ten days with effect from the 19th March 1924, and to appoint Mr. C. B. B. Clee, Assistant Collector, Kanara, to hold it.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner S.D. is granted with effect from 5th June 1924 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months

Mr. V. R. Phadke is appointed to act as Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College vice Mr. M. H. Sowerby proceeding on leave.

Mr. K. B. Nair is appointed to act as Second Assistant Professor at the Bombay Veterinary College vice Mr. Phadke.

Mr. Amritlal C. Desai L.Ag., M.A., is confirmed as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Khandesh Division.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., Additional Deputy Secretary to Government Finance Department, is granted leave on average pay for eight months from 9th April 1924.

Mr. J. D. Namavatty, Assistant Development Officer, is granted leave on average pay with effect from the 3rd January to 31st January 1924, both days inclusive.

Mr. G. W. T. Squires, Executive Engineer Kurla-Trombay District, in the 2nd Project Division of the Development Directorate, is granted leave on average pay for six months and nine days with effect from the 12th April 1924 or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Krishnaji Govind Purdik, Principal Training College for Men, Dhulia, is appointed Principal, Training College for Men, Poona vice Mr. R. G. Apte, deceased.

Mr. Sadheshwar Shivram Deodhar, Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, is appointed Principal, Training College for Men, Dhulia vice Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S. on deputation pending further orders.

Mr. R. H. A. Delves is appointed Chairman City of Bombay Improvement Trust, with effect from the 25th April 1924 vice Mr. F. G. Turner, I.C.S. retiring.

Mr. Mahadeo Lakshman Champhekar, B.E. has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Service of Engineers in Bombay as an Assistant Executive Engineer with effect from the 7th October 1922.

ALI BROTHERS AT LUCKNOW.

APPEAL TO COMPLETE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 20.

Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and Bi-Amma who arrived here on Tuesday morning addressed a crowded public meeting at the Aminuddowla Park in the evening. Mr. Chaudhri Khailquzzaman presided at the meeting.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who spoke first said that a small ray of hope appeared to him since Mahatmaji was released, but it was up to them to obliterate the effect of the last two years' lethargy and wrong lead which they underwent during his incarceration. He asked them how they could face Mahatmaji with practically no Khaddar and a small number of Congress members and volunteers. He exhorted them not to waste a single minute of the Gandhi month till they completed their quota and thus justified their confidence in their leaders.

NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT.

Bi-Amma who spoke next inquired from the audience if they wanted Swaraj or not, and on their reply in the affirmative, she said that in that case they had to exert themselves, for they had given their country to foreigners and it was they themselves who could regain it. She asked them to think over the miseries brought about by the alien rule and try to redeem their country for which no sacrifice should be considered too great. Their lives and properties were in the hands of their Creator and it was foolishness to think of these when they had a mission from the very Creator to carry out. Death, she said, would come when it was fated to come but it was for them to choose between an honourable and a dishonourable death. It was no time for Hindu-Moslem disputes when their country was dominated by a foreign bureaucracy. She exhorted them to stop the huge drain upon the resources of their country by using hand-spun or at least Indian made cloth and by organising their own "panchayats" and fostering the Hindu-Moslem unity. Concluding she prayed to Almighty to give them all strength to fight the great battle before them.

"YOU WILL BE REPORTED."

Maulana Mahomed Ali who spoke next said that when he spoke there last he thought that it would be his last speech and the country would no longer need speeches and exhortations, but he was disappointed to find that there was no improvement in the situation. He told them plainly and held forth the greatest threat in his power that if Lucknow remained as dormant as it was he would report the matter to Mahatmaji to whom he was now going to hand over his responsibility. Mahatmaji was their leader in their struggle for freedom and the speaker wanted them to consider what this general would think when he comes in their midst to find himself amidst aliens dressed in foreign clothes. Continuing, the Maulana said that Sir M. Hailey had said in his speech before the Assembly that so long as Hindu-Molem disunion continued they would not give Swaraj to India. Sir M. Hailey had also quoted from the speeches of Nationalist leaders to show that with these dissentions, the country was not fit for Swaraj. The speaker was glad that the quotation from his speech did not prove this theory for the speaker was sure that these dissentions were due to a third party which sympathised with one or other as it suited its purpose and the moment this third party was removed all dissentions would automatically subside. The speaker was surprised to hear from Sir Malcolm Hailey that in spite of so many blots on their system, their conscience was still clear and he was sure that history would do justice to them. The speaker feared that Sir Malcolm was designing after the repeal of the Press Act to enact some History Act in order to suit his purpose. Histories written by Englishmen had already produced greater mischief than anything else and the real History of India was yet to be written.

THE AFGHAN BOGEY.

Continuing, the speaker said that Bernard Shaw had defined doctors as a union of workers whose interest it was to keep the patients ailing and yet not to let them die. The present Government was such a union of doctors and Col. Gidney should know it as a fact. The speaker wished the Government would not imitate such doctors but rather administer such a fatal medicine which would relieve the patient for ever by relieving him from this life. Sir Malcolm Hailey had referred again to the Afghan bogey but the speaker reminded them that Emperor Akbar had sent a Hindu general to conquer Afghanistan which the latter did to his credit. It was therefore the prolonged rule by a foreign nation that had emasculated them to the extent that they were afraid of Afghanistan. To-day was it not surprising that 22 crores of Hindus were afraid of these very Afghans? Concluding he exhorted them to follow Mahatmaji and trust God and themselves but those who did not come under their banner should go to government and cry "Mahatma Hailey's Jai."

The meeting terminated late at night and the party left for Jaunpore this morning.

Are You in doubt?

Many men and women with kidney complaint, do not know that their kidneys are diseased. This is serious, because the trouble is apt to be neglected until it reaches dangerous, and even incurable, stages.

Are you in doubt about yourself? Do you get a dull, burning pain in the back after slight exertion, or a sharp pain when straightening yourself or rising from a chair? Does every slight cold affect your kidneys, causing urinary disorders, chilly sensations and backache? Are you subject to rheumatic pains, neuralgia, headache, or dizzy spells? Do dropsical swellings come under your eyes, or affect your wrists and ankles? Does the heart act strangely?

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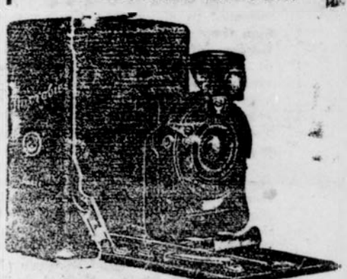

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INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. A. N. Survey (Bombay City, North): Are Government aware that tickets of the Goa Lottery are openly sold in the *pan* (betel leaves) and Irani shops in Bombay city?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: It is understood tickets of the Goa Lottery are sold in *pan* and Irani shops in Bombay. The Commissioner of Police has been requested to take legal action when necessary.

BUCKET SHOP GAMBLING.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North): (a) Are Government aware that in spite of the amendment of law, bucket shop gambling in Bombay city is as rampant at present as it was before?

(b) What steps Government have taken or intend to take for preventing the infringement of law?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: As the member is probably aware from frequent reports in the Press the Police are constantly taking vigorous action against bucket shops.

RELEASE OF MR. V. D. SAVARKAR

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City North): Will Government state the date on which Mr. V. D. Savarkar gave the statement referred to and mentioned in pamphlet No. 2 dated 5th January 1924 issued by the Director of Information?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, Kt.: The date of the statement is 27th December 1923.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF INDIAN PRISONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken on each of the recommendations of the Indian Prisons Commitee of 1920-21, so far as they relate to this province?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward:—There are 584 recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Jails Committee, and the member for Nasik district will recognise that it would entail a great expenditure of time and labour to state the action taken on each recommendation. The more important steps taken are:—

(a) Effect has generally been given to the recommendations regarding Convict Officers'.

(b) Steps have been taken for the separation of juvenile prisoners from adult and prisoners, and of habituals from the first offenders and the definition of 'habituals' has been revised as recommended by the Committe.

(c) A separate division of prisoners has been formed on the basis of their character, education or status and the circumstances of their particular offence.

(d) Many of the recommendations, of the Committee regarding prison offences and punishments, and remissions have been adopted. Flogging has now been retricted to mutiny, or assault on public servants and offences of serious breach of jail discipline.

(e) Model rules recommended by the Committee regarding interviews and letters have been adopted.

(f) Important prisons are now supplied with libraries and steps have been taken to supplement them.

(g) Provision has been made to give religious and moral instructions to prisoners.

(h) Religious concessions have been granted to Mohamedan and Sikh prisoners as recommended by the Jails Committee.

(i) A double suit of clothes has been sanctioned.

(j) More tubercule wards have been sanctioned.

(k) Grants-in-aid are given to the Released Prisoners' Aid Societies at Bombay and Bijapur who help prisoners after their release.

(l) Advisory Boards have been appointed to revise the sentences of long-term prisoners every six months. The sentences of prisoners had been revised twice in 1922 and 1923.

(m) Rules regarding the appointment of visieors of jails and their duties have been modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. The privileges of non-official visitors have been brought in line with those of the official. Lady visitors have also been appointed in certain jails.

(n) Transportation of life-convicts to Andamans has been stopped as far as possible.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Have the Government received any orders from the Government of India on the subject of Government servants approaching members of legislatures for the redress of their grievances, and if so, will they be pleased to place a copy of the orders on the table?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: The answer is in the affirmative but the request to place a copy of the orders on the Council table cannot be complied with as the correspondence with the Government of India was confidential.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to give (i) the date on which Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was released.

(ii) the date on which Government decided to release him.

(iii) the date on which he signed an agreement accepting the conditions, subject to which he has been released,

(iv) the date on which he had already indicated his acceptance of the said conditions, and

(v) the date on which he submitted a statement, though it was explained to him that it was in no way made a condition of his release, acknowledging that he had a fair trial and just sentence and expressing his abhorrence of methods of violence and his willingness to make the reforms success?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (i) The date of V. D. Savarkar's release is 6th January 1924.

(ii) Government decided to release him on the 4th January 1924.

(iii) The date on which he signed the agreement is 6th January 1924.

(iv and v) Attention is invited to the reply to the question by the member for Bombay City, North.

ARREST OF EUROPEAN OFFENDERS.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North): Have Government received from the Police Commissioner, Bombay, the report on the non-arrest of European offenders by the Indian Police (which they promised to ask for—vide *Council Debates*, Vol. X. page 498); and if they have, will the be pleased to place a copy of it on the table?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: A copy of the report of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is placed on the table.

The report of the Commissioner of Police, which is dated 1st February 1924, is as follows:—

Sir,—In reply to Home Department letter No. L. C.—350-D., dated the 18th ultimo on the above subject, I have the honour to state that there is no impression generally throughout the Force that the Indian Police should never arrest European offenders.—I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) P. A. KELLY, Commissioner of Police.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A Government Press Note says:—

Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen in connection with grants-in-aid to Secondary Schools. It will be remembered that in the Budget for 1922-23 these grants were cut down from one-third of the approved expenditure plus an allotment for supplementary grants to one-fourth without supplementary grants and provision was made in the Budget for 1923-24, on the same basis. On August 4, 1923 a Resolution was passed by the Legislative Council recommending the restoration of the grants to the one-third basis plus the allotment for supplementary grants. This resolution was accepted by Government and the Legislative Council were informed accordingly on August 6th. The Heads of Secondary Schools were aware, therefore, early in August that they could expect to receive in the current financial year the same assistance as in 1921-22. In the meantime the majority of schools have been paid provisional grants equal to last year's grants. The necessary reappropriations amounting to Rs. 4,00,000 have now been made and the grants will be paid on the same basis as in 1921-22.

ACCIDENTS AT THANA

A correspondent writes:—Two accidents, one of which proved fatal occurred in Wadia Woollen Mills situate at Thana in a short space of two months. One carpenter by the name of Issac employed in the mill was caught in a strap while the mill was working in full swing and was jammed on the pulley till he was extricated therefrom. Dr. T. Wells of U.F.C. Mission, who is also a Medical Officer of the Mill, treated the body for a few days and then sent him to J.J. Hospital where his hand was amputated. This accident occurred on the 28th of December last. Another accident which, unfortunately, proved fatal occurred on the 15th instant to Bhimsing Amarsing, a fitter, of the Wadia Woollen Mill. Dr. Wells, the Medical Officer of the Mill, who was sent forth immediately in the motor car however could not do anything for the unfortunate man. For though he removed the injured man in the same motor car with him to the Civil Hospital, Thana, he died, in a few hours after the admission, of shock and hemmorage due to multiple injuries.

The "Servant of India" in its to-day's issue deplores the delay in the appointment of the Kenya committee for which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru fought so valiantly and suggests that Sir B. Narasimheshwar Sarma should be asked to head the commitee. The paper holds that it would not be in keeping with the dignity of his position that he should be any other than the chairman of the committee.—A. P.

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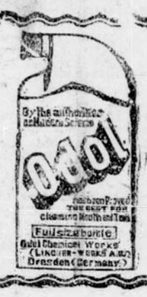

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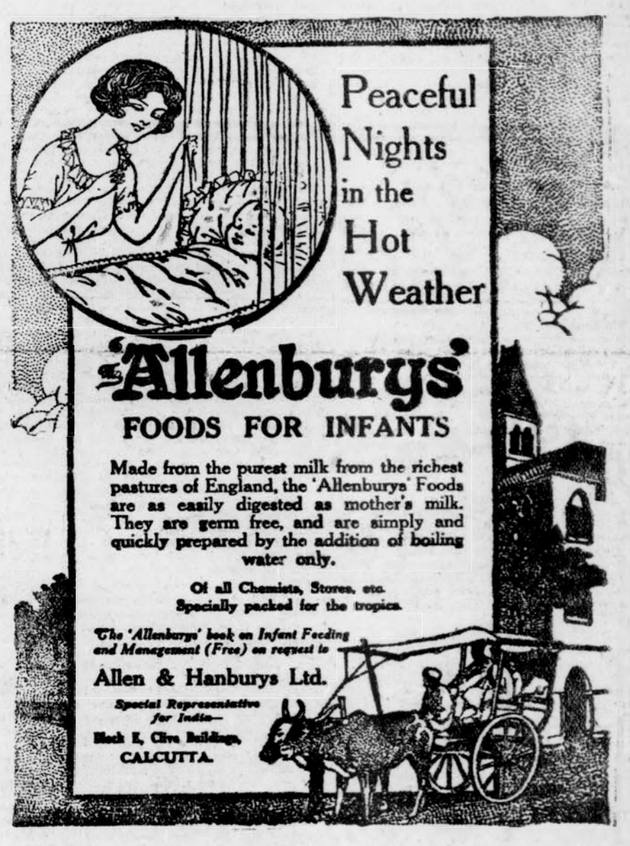
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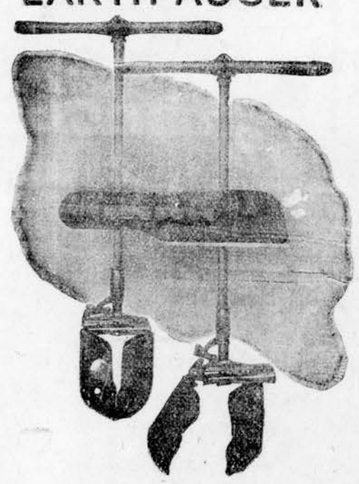

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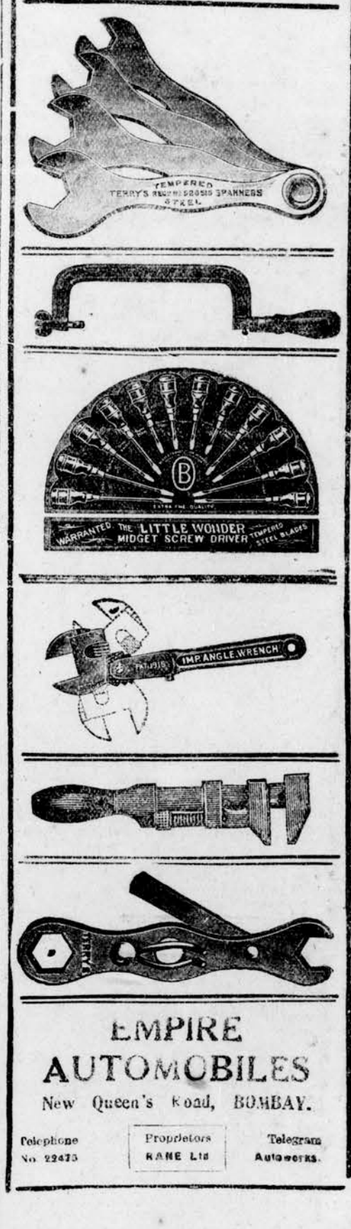

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